DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 215 674 IR 010 132

TITLE	Workshop for Japanese Collection Librarians in American Research Libraries (Washington, D.C., August 28-30, 1978).
INSTITUTION	Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C. Office of Management Studies.
SPONS AGENCY	Japan - U.S. Friendship Commission, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	Aug 78
NOTE	169p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Office of Management Studies, Association of Research Libraries, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036 ($12.50 per copy).
EDRS PRICE	MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	*Area Studies; College Libraries; Foreign Countries; Higher Education; Librarians; Library Acquisition; *Library Administration; *Library Collections; *Publishing Industry; Research Libraries; *Shared Services; Statistical Analysis; Workshops
IDENTIFIERS	*Japanese Studies; Library of Congress

ABSTRACT

A description of the structure and approach of a workshop held to identify and explore important issues relating to the future of Japanese collections in academic and research libraries is provided, as well as eight papers presented at the workshop together with written reactions to the papers by other workshop participants. Topics covered include: (1) the current status and directions of Japanese studies; (2) the current status of collections supporting Japanese studies; (3) the management and organization of Japanese collections; (4) the book market in Japan and the acquisition program of the Library of Congress; (5) Japanese libraries for Japanese Studies, focusing on libraries in general and special collections on literature, history, and the social sciences; (6) the case of Japanese collections as an emerging issue in national resource sharing, including problems of access and coordinated collection development, the National Periodicals Center, and the Center for Research Libraries; (7) a view of resource sharing from a smaller collection; and (8) the regional level of resource sharing. Many papers contain references and tables. Three appendices provide workshop results and recommendations, a list of participants, and part one of a doctoral dissertation on Japan, which gives a statistical and analytical overview of current trends. (RBF)

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Workshop for Japanese Collection Librarians In American Research Libraries

August 28-30, 1978

Washington, D.C.

Sponsored by the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission

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INTRODUCTION

A considerable amount of money is allocated annually by major research universities to collect and make available materials relating to the civilization, literature, history, technology, and the political economy of Japan. The methods for acquiring, maintaining, servicing, and preserving these collections are being re-examined by Japanese collection specialists throughout the country in view of increasing financial pressures and the difficulties of providing economical access to needed materials.

Twenty-six of the nation's leading Japanese collections curators and librarians were brought to Washington, D C. on August 28-30, 1978 in order to identify and explore issues of greatest importance to the future of Japanese collections in academic and research libraries. These workshop participants reviewed the current status of Japanese collections and examined future needs in the context of environmental pressures, trends, and developments.

The workshop, made possible by a grant from the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission, was conducted by the Association of Research Libraries, Office of Management Studies staff. The general approach to the workshop was to invite eight experts to present papers on topics of wide interest: Current Status and Directions of Japanese Studies; Collections in Support of Japanese Studies; Management and Organization of Japanese Collections; Resources in Japan; and Resource Sharing.

The papers were followed by reactions, a question-answer period and small group sessions, all of which were aimed at generating extensive discussion. The small group discussions led to an improved awareness and understanding of the issues facing librarians for Japanese collections, of funding agencies, and of the research library community. In addition, there was significant movement toward establishing a national agenda for action.

-- Duane E. Webster
Director, Office of Management Studies

WORKSHOP STRUCTURE AND APPROACH

Rationale

An important reason for bringing together the group of Japanese collections curators and librarians was to facilitate an open exchange of ideas, problems, and possible solutions. Although one aspect of the workshop was the presentation of papers from noted leaders in the field, an equally important aspect was the opportunity to explore in small group discussions possible local, regional and national approaches to problems and concerns. After reaching agreement on major concerns, participants were able to produce a list of recommendations for action.

Methodology

The group of 26 workshop participants was subdivided on a random basis to form four discussion groups. The members of the workshop planning committee served as discussion leaders for each of the groups.

Each discussion group met three times during the workshop. The first two meetings were aimed at identifying and achieving agreement on specific problems facing the development and management of Japanese collections in American research libraries. The third discussion session produced a ranking of these major concerns in terms of priorities, and generated ideas for dealing with these problems on national, regional, and local levels.

The ARL Office of Management Studies staff designed the format for the discussions, wrote guidelines for group leaders, and reviewed each session with the group leader before the discussion. The OMS also helped conduct the small group discussions by listing ideas on a flip chart and synthesizing and summarizing the major points at the conclusion of each session.

Results

The categories of problems identified were: (1) Development, Use and Support of Japanese Collections; (2) Management and Organization of Japanese Collections; and (3) Resource Sharing.

Table I illustrates the relative importance of the different aspects of each broad topic as ranked by the participants. For each category, the groups were instructed to reach agreement on the one or two most important aspects and to determine possible solutions in those areas. Action-based solutions to the problems in each category were grouped by local, regional, and national possibilities.

Each group then produced a list of most urgent problems and a number of feasible action-oriented ideas for resolving them. The individual group lists are attached in Table 2.

Development, Use and Support of Japanese Collections

In the category of Development, Use and Support of Japanese Collections, financial pressures were selected unanimously as the most urgent. While the participants recognized that some elements of financial pressures were beyond their control, a number of feasible national-level recommendations were advanced, including:

- o Extend outside fund-raising activities;
- o Explore private and governmental sources of funding;
- o Emphasize various public relations activities to educate administrators and colleagues about the situation faced by Japanese collections librarians; and,
- o Establish cooperative acquisitions programs.

Management and Organization of Japanese Collections

Two groups decided on personnel issues as the primary problem area in this category; two groups selected communication problems.

In the area of personnel aspects, the following recommendations emerged:

- o Provide specialized training in collection development, reference service, etc. as needed;
- o Establish personnel exchange programs involving Japanese scholars and librarians;
- o Identify specialists to act as consultants to Japanese collections with special needs; and,
- o Develop training programs for support staff.

In looking at ways to reduce communication problems, participants advanced these national-based recommendations:

- o Hold a workshop on communication skills, e.g., budget presentations, communicating with administrators, etc.;
- o Conduct in-service training courses on Japanese studies;
- o Use professional journals to describe issues that concern Japanese collections.

Resource Sharing

In the third category, Resource Sharing, participants identified national and regional efforts and bibliograhic requirements for easing the barriers to resource sharing. Recommendations in this area included:

- o Encourage completion of National Union Catalogue of Japanese monographs;
- o Compile a list of current serials subscriptions in the major Japanese collections;
- o Convene a special meeting to deal specifically with the question of the computer processing of Japanese language bibliographic data and;
- o Conduct a national survey leading to the description and assesment of Japanese collections.

- - Deanna B. Marcum,
Training Program Specialist,
Office of Management Studies

JAPANESE STUDIES: CURRENT STATUS AND DIRECTIONS

THE CURRENT STATUS AND DIRECTIONS OF JAPANESE STUDIES

Marius B. Jansen
Princeton University

It is startling to find that this is the first time that bibliographers of the major Japanese language collections of the United States have met together. Library collections, after all, constitute the single most important resource in Japanese studies; they define their parameters, channel their research, and focus their teaching. Their well-being and growth are matters of first importance for all of us. This meeting consequently serves as something of a milestone, and signals some sort of coming of age for Japanese studies. It serves as a reminder of how new our enterprise is, and it also serves notice that we face new needs and have to respond to new problems.

1. The Background

Western Japanology is still very young. Just 125 years ago, when Commodore Perry tried to prepare himself for his mission to Japan by collecting the literature that was available, it didn't take him very long, for there wasn't very much. Admiral Morison writes that Perry "obtained copies of all important books about Japan," but Perry could easily have placed them on a single shelf. He took with him six volumes, and looked for more in Hong Kong. Most of these were products of the Dutch trading station at Nagasaki, in the form of English translations or summaries of Kaempfer and von Siebold. At the same time Japanese knowledge about the West was also filtered through Deshima, and a Shogunal translation bureau that had been set up in 1811 was able to keep the authorities informed about American plans to contact Japan.

Japan's opening to the Western world changed all this. The Deshima station lost its cultural as well as its economic role, and the Dutch books in the Shogunal library were soon forgotten discards of the past until their rediscovery by librarians a century later in the 1950's. Japan turned to direct imports. In the last eight years of Tokugawa rule government missions headed for the Western world, and with the Meiji Westernization program hundreds and ultimately thousands of students went to the United States and Europe. Translations of every sort poured off the presses. For the most part, however, the interest of those who went abroad was fixed on the practical needs of their society rather than on American studies as we now conceive them. Their concern was with modernization, and only incidentally with the United States. By the 1880's, furthermore, government policy was directing Japanese students to Europe, and especially Germany, rather than to the United States, with the result that "American studies" had to wait even longer. Although many Japanese had a good deal of personal knowledge of the United States, formal, academic study of American civilization made little headway. Dutch, and then English, had given way to German and Japanese institutions, and thought reflected the fact.

Americans interested in Japan were also freed from the limitations of the spectacles made in Nagasaki by the Dutch. Numbers of travellers, diplomats, missionaries, and literary men travelled and lived in Japan. In terms of scholarship, though, the amateur scholars of the British diplomatic service outclassed the Americans. And while the Meiji Japanese were more interested in modernity than in the genius of American life, their American counterparts were usually more interested in a private philosophical quest than in the genius of contemporary Japanese society or the details of the Japanese tradition. Percival Lowell, Ernest Fenollosa, Lafcadio Hearn, all tended to concentrate on a Japan that was passing away under the pressure of what Hearn called "this beastly modernization!"

The image that resulted was an uneven one. Jean Pierre Lehmann's recent The Image of Japan gives some of its outlines to supplement Akira Iriye's earlier Mutual Images. It was an image that tended to be overwhelmingly favorable until the Meiji modernization drive began to show success, at which time the warning signs went up. In another sense, it was only then that the West began to take Japan sufficiently seriously to be concerned about it. As Okakura pointed out bitterly, it was not until Japan showed its ability to master the barbarism of Western military technology that it found itself considered civilized. From his time on, at any rate, books about an exotic, charming, and gentle Japan were to rub shoulders with books about a menacing and dangerous Japan.

But serious studies of Japan as a discipline or specialization in American institutions of higher learning had to wait longer. They lagged well behind studies of China, which were based on study of the classical texts and similarly ignored more recent history. Both Sinology and Japanology, as organized and integrated programs, were a product of World War II programs and enjoyed steady growth in the years afterward. It is a growth that has continued in the 1970's although at slower rate, despite the over-all lag in language studies in the United States. In 1976 then Assistant Secretary of State John Richardson pointed out that the number of college students studying foreign languages in the United States was decreasing by 15% each year. Only one student in 20 was enrolled in courses about non-North American cultures, only 5% of teacher trainees were getting any foreign area training, and the number of American students who studied abroad was diminishing sharply. Japanese studies have done better than most, though they are not unaffected by these national trends.

A convenient base line for the growth of Japanese studies in the United States can be found in a survey that Professor Yasaka Takagi, who was appointed to Tokyo University's first chair in American studies (The Hepburn chair of American Constitutional Law) in 1918, carried out for the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1934. Takagi found eight institutions that were offering some instruction in the Japanese language, each with one man. They had virtually no teaching materials at hand. He located thirteen Americans teaching in higher education who could read Japanese. He noted, however, that the future promised more. Serge Elisseeff was about to come to Harvard University, and there were five young men who seemed to show considerable promise. One was named Borton, one Bowles, one Fahs, and two were named Reischauer.

The war years saw a rapid growth of Japanese programs in response to emergency needs. Most of them sprouted overnight like mushrooms and withered as quickly when the emergency was past. But their products returned in the 1950's to build and staff programs of international and area studies. When the next systematic study was carried out by the Joint Committee of Japanese Studies in 1969-1970, the "Hall Report" identified 407 persons whom it described as "established scholars and advanced graduate students holding teaching appointments." Half of them were 41 or younger, and 80% were under 50. They were teaching at 135 institutions out of the 1500 in the United States. Sixty one institutions had two or more, 27 had four or more, 11 had eight or more, and the same number had a particularly appropriate combination of library, faculty, and language resources to permit graduate level instruction. Seventy-five schools offered work in Japanese language to 4,322 students.

In 1974-75 the United States-Japan Cultural Commission (CULCON) brought this study up to date in the "Massey Report." Its count of specialists found the number at 839, up 104%; institutions offering instruction numbered 194, up 40%, and language enrollments stood at 9,600, up 45%. Some of these figures were no doubt misleading, as much of the support, many of the positions, and a fair amount of the standards of instruction were soft. There has clearly been attrition since 1975. Few institutions offer a full four-year sequence of language that permits real use. With numbers so modest, percentage growth can be misleading. And even so, enrollments in Japanese are still well below those in Chinese, one tenth of those in Russian, and less than one one-hundredth of those in French.

Still, whatever the shortcomings, it is clear that this represents important growth. Academic concern with Japan is only one dimension of the enormous and constantly increasing American interrelationship with Japan. A recent CULCON survey of the media finds that coverage of Japan has climbed steadily, and that it now compares with attention devoted to West Germany. All around us we see the steady growth of interest in Japanese culture. There is infinitely higher respect for Japanese patterns of management and labor relations, Japanese standards of public order, and Japanese workmanship than any of us can possibly remember. Consumer loyalty to Japanese products operates to limit the possibilities of precipitate and thoughtless measures of protectionism. I read all this to mean that the growth of Japanese studies will continue. The interest is there, the material incentive is there; most important of all, the substance is there too. Fortunately, our support is also relatively firm. Japanese Studies is the only field of area studies to enjoy relations with a fully open, dynamic, prosperous area intensely interested in what is being done. The Japan Foundation, and now the Japan-American Friendship Commission, have arrived on the scene just as the American founations that have supported our work for so long have had to withdraw or reduce their efforts. Our cooperation with Japanese at every level has made most of our achievements and contributions possible. What we need to do in this setting is to work out ways of extending and expanding that cooperation into paths of collection development.

2. The Present

Japanese studies are probably strongest in the fields of history, politics, and literature. It has always been so. History and to some extent politics work more conventionally in "country" units; literature, because of language, necessarily does so. In literature one of the principal developments of recent decades has been the extension of serious concern to contemporary authors and trends. Indeed, at the highest levels, some of our colleagues are virtually members of the Tokyo bundan. In history and the social sciences, however, the most significant developments are probably a move back into earlier periods. Once the Tokugawa setting was discovered to have interest on its own as well as significance for more modern developments, (in good measure a development of the scholarship of the 1960's) the path to exploration of earlier periods was open as well. Thus recent conferences and a number of dissertations focus on Sengolu, Muromachi, Kamakura, and Heian Japan.

Other areas of the humanities are beginning to receive their due. The general rise of interest in Buddhism finds Japanese Zen master like Dogen coming into focus. Japanese art, long a stepchild of Chinese art on campuses as in museums, is beginning to emerge on its own. Both disciplines require particularly exacting training in language and in methodology, and neither could advance beyond derivative dependence upon Japanese scholarship until the foundations of the larger structure were in place.

In the social sciences growth has been no less impressive. Economic history, another area that requires disciplinary as well as linguistic competence, has begun to move. Its practitioners are few, but through contributions of method in economics and demography they have made important revisions in the view of Japanese growth that they inherited from the previous generation of writers. Throughout the social sciences, one can finally begin to take for granted the inclusion of Japanese material in comparative discussions. This trend too will not be reversed. The Japanese material is rich and its substantive importance is great. But we should not forget that this trend is a product of very recent years.

The field, then, is now large enough to support variety. It is also becoming old enough to provide generational conflict in addition to the normal urge to modify and revise the interpretations of the recent past. For me, this is the significance of the debate about the "modernization" framework under which the Conference on Modern Japan took up Japan's transformation in the conference volumes of the 1960's. "Modernization," a descriptive concept that some of us saw as a convenient umbrella under which to group the changes Japan experienced in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, was in time denounced by colleagues who saw it as anti-Marxist, anti-revolutionary, and establishment-oriented in its attribution of "success" to the program of nation building laid down by Japanese leaders. There is no need to linger over the details of the larger intellectual controversy involved in this. But

if some of us were in danger of becoming genro of the field, as was charged, we perhaps gained additional qualifications by the discovery that there were young officers with smoking typewriters on our trail. Whatever the merits of the controversy, I cite it as gratifying evidence of the growth of variety and vitality in the field of Japan studies. They participate fully in the currents of the intellectual world in which we live. In a few short decades we seem to have produced enough scholarly manpower to support two waves of revisionism; the first critical of the work of E. H. Norman, and the second critical of the critics.

With the growth of the field, Japanese studies have moved into new settings and smaller institutions. In my travels around the country for the Association of Asian Studies in recent years it has been particularly gratifying to find first-rate scholars in institutions that would not have been able to attract their services earlier. The rest of the field is young enough to keep them there for some time. The game of musical chairs at larger institutions is less common, and most tenured faculty at major centers probably average ten or more years of service before retirement. One of our major problems, then, is to devise ways of keeping able scholars in smaller institutions productive, vital, and tied into the larger universe of Japanese studies despite their lack of access to research libraries on their own campuses. For clearly not all these institutions can develop adequate libraries of Japanese materials. Some have some, and a few have quite a lot of material, but the cost of maintaining, adding, and building makes it ever more forbidding. The dollar-yen ratio has other consequences. In the "old days" of the 1950's and 1960's the individual scholar could outfit himself at relatively modest cost with the essential materials for his subject as well as a fairly adequate set of reference tools, but today that is out of the question for all but the very few with wealth. And the cost of living in Japan makes frequent trips to Japan impossible for most individuals.

Our collections have grown even faster than our programs of instruction. The growth of library collections in the 1950's and 1960's was one of the most remarkable and least remarked-upon aspects of the growth of Japan studies. Everyone here is familiar with those figures from the CEAL newsletter, so I do not need to cite them. But I can assure you that our colleagues in other fields have considerable difficulty imagining that it was possible to do what we did; - in many places, a major collection was built within less than two decades. The same thing, one might note, was true in Japanese art, where major private collections were put together with startling speed. Japan may have been the only, and the last, country in which this was possible. It was made so by a combination of the favorable exchange rate, the temporary inability of Japanese institutions and individuals to buy, and the enterprise of the Japanese publishing and book industries. And, of course, by the help of the foundations, the Office of Education, and the supportive posture of most American institutions.

It cannot be done again. Nor can the rate of growth we have attained be kept up. We have less support, our competitors in the Tokyo market are vastly stronger and in fact better funded now than we ourselves, and book publishing and shipping prices have skyrocketed.

3. The Problem

How then are we to maintain and improve the health of our libraries? They are the real centers of our universities. The quality and accessibility of the materials they contain determine the kind of scholarship that can be done. Our bibliographic choices define, both positively and negatively, the work that can or cannot be done, now and in the future. Books once lost to sight cannot always be found or reproduced without great cost. We work not just for ourselves, but for those who come after us in our own institutions as well as for those at other places for whom our collections hold the promise of continued scholarly growth.

We thus have to work out a strategy that will make it possible to meet the financial pressures on the large collections and simultaneously equip and help them to meet additional needs. This is not a small order. We need to work out some criteria of success, not necessarily in priority order, under which we talk about the future. Let me suggest those that occur to me; I know that you will add to, and probably re-arrange, these in the discussions that follow.

a) Our major collections have to be kept up and, in fact, improved. They need to maintain or achieve the right balance between specialization and general coverage that makes for a working library. And they need to be encouraged to make the effort to let others know what they have, in order to pave the way for borrowing and for cooperation in acquisition.

b) Specialists at smaller institutions have to be able to get to the major collections. They may prefer to work frequently at the one nearest their institution, or it may make sense to make a less frequent visit to collections they already know and are accustomed to using. In either case, a program of grants-in-aid to facilitate research trips is in order. At present we are so structured that, with the exception of small programs like the grants offered by the AAS Council on Northeast Asia, support is pretty much premised on leaving campus for major "research trips."

c) We need to develop cooperation and rationalization in areas of acquisition. This is particularly true for areas like periodicals, government publications, and regional agreements for local history. How many sets of the Meiji zenki keizai shiryo do we need? How many books have gone unpurchased because of the ease with which a major set like that fills shelves and exhausts budgets? Are we to some degree worse off for the skill of Japanese publishers' printing and advertising techniques?

d) We need to make better use of Japanese bibliographic guidance. Might it be a net saving to have meetings like this one in Tokyo? Ought there not be a program of travel possibilities for bibliographers to Japan? At Princeton we have gone to some effort to get the suggestions of visiting Japanese scholars, and they have been generous with their time in providing lists and commenting

on directions. On one occasion we shared with UCLA the services of a Japanese bibliographer who surveyed both collections. Could something of this sort be regularized? Might the judgments of such outside specialists not provide a useful comparative evaluation? Or would they tend to be too specialized?

e) We need a more effective and efficient system of interlibrary loan. To make this - and the sharing of acquisition responsibilities - possible we also need a better idea of what is to be found, and where. Might an 800 number in the LC Orientalia division help on this?

f) We could profit from a national facility for rarely used and particularly expensive sets of periodicals, microfilms and the like. Institutional cooperation quickly runs afoul of fears at Institution A that it will end up holding the bag while Institution B ends up with the popular and useful areas. There are, of course, some items that everybody needs, in which duplication is desirable, while there are also items which almost nobody needs, but which ought nevertheless to be available on this side of the Pacific. We need to be careful, however, to avoid setting up yet another library and devoting scarce resources to further duplications in sets already widely available. There would be no excuse for this in a setting of generalized shortage.

A final consideration in setting priorities is that, although we are more numerous than we used to be and we are becoming somwhat more numerous still, and although language competence is improving and our students should read earlier, and therefore more and better, than their teachers, we are still a rather small number of specialists.

Who are the users? Japanese remains a limited and limiting language. The Tokyo University anthropologist Sabata points it this way: Japan is the only major country of which it can be said that its people, culture, and language are all contained within the same set of borders. Or, as Edwin Reischauer suggests, Japan is the only world power without a world language. Nevertheless. it is a language essential to scholarship on Korea and China as well as on Japan itself.

The users, then, are first and most importantly the faculty and advanced students - including properly trained undergraduates - who specialize in the humanities and social sciences aspects of East Asian society and civilizations. They will number Sinologues as well as Japanologues, and a true library collection has to serve both. Since neither study has developed in isolation of the other, a "Japanese" collection is severely limited in character and utilization unless it is in association with a "Chinese" collection. The 800 plus specialists, then, at the minimum, plus as many students and as many Sinologues? Alas, probably fewer; Lambert and other surveyors discovered what all of you have always known, that only some of our resident specialists make real use of our collections. So the users are a finite group. They also tend, even with the expansion into additional institutions, to be rather highly concentrated around major centers and

cities. But those same concentrations are augmented by a very considerable number of resident and visiting East Asians and their families. For them, our specialist collections also serve some of the roles of a general reading library. And since this community is our chief source of informal and non-professional assistance in many ways, we should not forget its presence, although we probably assign it a very low priority in terms of acquisitions.

What this means to me is that, although we can work toward future cooperation on the national level, our success in that is probably some distance away. It will require adequate bibliographical control that is still many meetings and grants away. We can, however, do something useful on the smaller scale, regional level. Telephone calls, personal acquaintance, and local travel make this much easier. In that sense the probings toward regional cooperation that the Commission has requested of us seem eminently sensible to me. They permit us to concentrate on what is possible instead of what would be ideal, and by keeping the focus local they are most likely to produce answers that will be responsible to the needs and interests of faculty and library staff. The cooperation between East Asian specialists and East Asian librarians has produced a very special kind of rapport at our best institutions. We order books, as do you, and you teach, as do we, as soon as our students walk through the library door. As long as that shared community consciousness is strong, the state of Japanese studies will be sound.

REACTION TO MARIUS B. JANSEN'S PAPER

Emiko M. Moffitt
Hoover Institution

In his fine description of the general status of Japanese studies in the United States, Professor Jansen has discussed the library needs of the scholars of the field. The group assembled here is concerned and committed to meet these needs. As a way of reacting to his presentation, I would like to report on the cooperative activities of the two major libraries in the San Francisco Bay Area.

The East Asian libraries of the University of California, Berkeley and Stanford University (Hoover) have jointly engaged in two kinds of projects with the aim of better serving scholars and researchers of Japanese studies. One is to conduct surveys of holdings of the two libraries to determine areas of strength or weakness and degrees of overlap with a view to coordinating our future acquisitions. The surveys included 1) current serials subscriptions, 2) local history holdings, 3) company history holdings and 4) newspapers. It is our intention to publish and distribute the checklists compiled for the surveys of the last three categories.

The second of our joint endeavors is a survey of scholars in East Asian studies who reside in the southwestern region of the United States. The results of that survey have been tallied in rather unrefined manner at this point, and we have yet to make an in depth study of these. From this simple tally, I would like to report some key points of interest to this group.

The intent of the survey was to determine the extent and frequency of usage of the two libraries in order to find ways to make the holdings of the two libraries accessible with as much convenience as possible. With this in mind a twenty-two question questionnaire was designed and sent out to some 1000 scholars of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean studies who are members of the Association of Asian Studies and are located in seven southwestern states (Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Texas). Among the seven states, California has three major East Asian libraries (with holdings of 150,000 to 370,000 volumes)[1] and two medium size libraries (more than 40,000 volumes);[1] Arizona has one medium size library (more than 90,000 volumes);[1] and Texas has one smaller one (more than 28,000 volumes).

From about 250 responses, we found the following:

1. Sixty-seven per cent of the respondents are located in California. This means that one third of the respondents must rely more on interlibrary loan service and/or meet higher expenses for travel to the two libraries in the Bay Area.

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1. Tsuen-Hsuin Tsien. Current status of East Asian Collections in American Libraries, 1974/1975. Washington, D.C., Center for Chinese Research Materials, Association of Research Libraries, 1976.

2. Approximately 40 per cent of the respondents specialize in more than one geographical area, and use more Japanese language books than Chinese or Korean language books:

Area of interest		Materials used (by language)	
China	73.6%	Chinese	52.8%
Japan	51.6%	Japanese	68.0%
Korea	10.0%	Korean	6.8%

3. Only about 9 per cent of the respondents possess an adequate private collection, and more than 90 per cent must rely on libraries for their research. Only 26 per cent find the libraries of their own universities adequate for research, while 70.3 per cent find them adequate for teaching.

4. Forty-one per cent of the respondents do not have access to UCB and Hoover printed catalogs in their home libraries, and an additional 16 per cent have access to the printed catalog of one or the other. Because 93 per cent of those who have access to these catalogs find them helpful, it seems important that libraries own these, especially where their collections are not well equipped for scholars' research.

5. About 66 per cent and 51 per cent of the respondents have made personal use of the libraries of UCB and Stanford (Hoover) respectively in the past two years. Of those, almost 90 per cent are more than moderately satisfied with Berkeley's external user rules, while about 80 per cent feel the same way about Hoover's rules.

6. As for interlibrary loan service, about 45 per cent borrowed books from UCB in the past two years and 31 per cent did the same from Hoover. More than 36 per cent find the service convenient, 23 per cent find it inconvenient, and about 5 per cent find it impossible. Of those who have used interlibrary loan service, more than 85 per cent find the services of the two libraries more than moderately satisfactory.

7. Many scholars had to go outside of the southwest states to carry out their research as shown below:
Have you within the last two years made use of the East Asian Collections at: If yes, how many times by:

	Yes	Inter-Library Loan	Visitation
Library of Congress	81	43	23
Harvard	54	24	30
Yale	15	6	8
Columbia	33	13	16
Princeton	15	6	6
Michigan	26	16	8
Chicago	22	10	11
Washington(Seattle)	25	11	13
Hawaii	16	5	8
Other major collections*	37	7	18

*"Other" includes U. of Wisconsin, U. of Toronto, UCLA, National Archives, Cornell, U. of Arizona, BYU, U. of Kansas, Smithsonian Institute, Cambridge Library, SOAS, Brown.

8. More than 57 per cent of the respondents hope to make more than one research visit a year to Berkeley, and about 50 per cent hope to borrow books on interlibrary loan from the same library. The corresponding percentage for Hoover is 25 per cent and 52 per cent respectively.

The above information provides some clues for how we can improve library services in the future.

What concerns me most is the fact that only 26 per cent of the scholars find the libraries of their own universities adequate for research (item 3). It is my opinion that no matter how many hundreds of thousand of dollars we pour into such libraries, we will not be able to raise this percentage appreciably to justify the cost. Then, the question is how we can best serve the 74 per cent of the scholars, many who are undoubtedly outstanding researchers, as Professor Jansen has mentioned, now geographically dispersed among institutions with less than adequate collections.

The results of our questionnaire demonstrate that the majority of our academics rely on leading libraries such as East Asian libraries at Berkeley and Hoover, and I would think the same condition holds true in other regions of the country where scholars depend greatly upon the leading East Asian libraries there. Future library development, therefore, requires that scarce resources be husbanded for allocation to support, improve, and develop the major East Asian Libraries in the country. What process and set of organizations can achieve this remains a moot question, but clearly further cooperation among the major centers' libraries, their continued development and improved cooperative services are mandatory to support the growth of Japanese studies projected by Professor Jansen.

COLLECTIONS IN SUPPORT OF JAPANESE STUDIES

COLLECTIONS IN SUPPORT OF JAPANESE STUDIES: CURRENT STATUS

Hideo Kaneko
Yale University

This paper tries to assess the current state of collection development effort at libraries in support of Japanese Studies in America, and its objective is to provide basis for discussion of adequacy or inadequacy of the current status, identification of problems, and possibly some directions for ways to meet the present and future needs.

1. Japanese Collection Strength and Programs at Universities

As shown in Table 1, in 1975 there were 4 university collections with holdings of over 100,000 volumes of Japanese materials, 11 collections with over 50,000 volumes, and 30 collections with over 10,000 volumes. Two of these collections had staff of more than 8; 11 collections, staff of 5 or more; and 16 collections, staff of 2 or more.

Ph.D. programs are offered at institutions with widely ranging library resources: from collections of well over 100,000 volumes to as little as 10 volumes. The profile of the smallest collections in support of Ph.D. program is as follows:

Institution	Holdings (Volumes)	Current Periodicals (Titles)	Annual Additions 1970/75 (Volumes)	Library Staff
George Washington	10	5	-	-
Virginia	(1,000)	11	589	0.38
Georgetown	6,000	40	952	0.5
Claremont	10,000	25	308	0.5

The smallest collections supporting M.A. Programs in Japanese Studies are as follows:

Institution	Holdings (Volumes)	Current Periodicals (Titles)	Annual Additions 1970/75 (Volumes)	Library Staff
George Washington	10	5	-	-
Virginia	(1,000)	11	589	0.38
San Diego State	(2,200)	27	320	0.18
Florida State	2,384	214	77	0.12

It is obvious that faculty and students at George Washington University and Georgetown University are direct beneficiaries of the holdings at LC. Programs at Claremont Colleges and San Diego State University are helped by cooperation among East Asian libraries of the two and UCLA and UC at Santa Barbara. Nonetheless, a number of questions may be raised. How Japanese Studies programs are conducted at institutions with small Japanese collections? To what extent are the institutions which offer substantial Japanese studies programs responsible for building and maintaining a library collection to support their own programs?

1.1. Monographs

Table II shows that in 1970-75 annual additions of Japanese materials at LC averaged 19,460 volumes and LC acquired 10,298 titles of Japanese monographs annually. The table also shows that 2 university collections added 6,000 volumes or more while another two added between 5,000 to 6,000 volumes. There were total of 10 university collections which averaged 3,000 volumes or more in annual additions and 15 collections with 2,000 volumes or more annual additions in this period.

The Shuppan Nenkan reports that in 1970-75 Japan produced on the average 20,988 new monographic titles a year while LC Tokyo Office received an annual average of 34,393 titles of bibliographic entries for Japanese monographs in this period. 1.1.1. Table II shows what percentage of new monograph titles and all the monographs published might have been acquired by the collections. In order to estimate monograph titles added in a year at each institution, first, the number of annual volume additions was reduced by the number of current periodicals. It is assumed here that bound periodical volumes were included in the annual volume additions. Then, 60% of the monograph volumes added was computed in order to find annual additions of monograph titles. The ratio of titles to volumes is based on the actual statistics for the period at Yale.

Then, if all the Japanese monographs acquired by LC were new titles, LC might have covered 49% of all the new titles published in Japan. In this period, LC was acquiring 30% of all the monographic titles published. Even if all the monographs acquired by university collections were new titles, only 7 collections received 10% or more of the new titles. Of the total monograph titles published in Japan in the same period, none of them acquired 10% and only 9 collected 5% or more.

1.1.2 Table III shows similar coverage of new monograph titles from various countries by the Yale University Library. As described in the notes to the table, the figures do not represent all the acquisitions at Yale. Furthermore, Yale spends substantially more on subscriptions for serials from certain Western European countries than on subscriptions for Japanese serials. Nonetheless, it shows that respectable coverage of new Japanese monograph titles was achieved at very high cost. Indeed, the average cost per title for Japanese monographs is highest of all cited in the table.

1:2 Serials

Table IV is the result of a survey taken this spring. A questionnaire on periodicals was sent to the 30 largest East Asian Collections in North America, and 23 responded. Since record keeping practice differs from library to library, the questionnaire simply asked for statistics on "periodicals" without articulating the difference between "periodicals" and "serials." However, the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (1967) defines the two as follows:

> Periodical. A serial appearing or intended to appear indefinitely at regular or stated intervals, generally more frequently than annually, each issue of which normally contains separate articles, stories, or other writings Newspapers disseminating general news, and the proceedings, papers, or other publications of corporate bodies primarily related to their meetings are not included in this term.
>
> Serial. A publication issued in successive parts bearing numerical or chronological designations and intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals, newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), the journals, memoirs, proeedings, transactions, etc., of societies, and numbered monographic series.

Some figures for periodicals in Table IV as well as those in Table I include serials, but the following observations may be made:

a. LC spends roughly $32,224 on General, Social Science and Humanities serials (the total serial cost minus 15% for Science and Technology subscriptions). Much less than this amount is spent on periodicals.

b. University Japanese collections are spending less than $13,000 a year for Japanese periodical subscriptions.

c. Japanese periodical subscriptions took up from 6% to 35% of acquisitions budget for Japanese materials at following institutions:

Libraries	%	Subscriptions Paid ($)	Purchased Titles
Cornell	35	6,170	180
Pittsburgh	33.1	6,630	130
Arizona	30	5,500	120
Washington (St.Louis)	28.19	5,494	121
Hawaii	28	7,975	331
Maryland	27.8	4,461	108
Michigan	17.3	13,000	620
Chicago	15	7,522	559

Columbia	15	7,500	360
Texas	15	3,300	110
Harvard-Yenching	13.21	6,199	236
Yale	11.9	10,157	349
Hoover	10.4	5,207	183
Princeton	9.1	6,404	164
Toronto	6	1,050	167

Generally speaking, the percentage is higher at smaller collections. In any case, these percentages are much lower than those at large general research libraries.

d. The cost of subscriptions increased in three years from 1973/74 to 1976/77 at varying degrees for institutions as shown below:

Libraries	%
NYPL	92.3
Hoover	89.9
Indiana	76.3
Princeton	73
LC	56.6
Cornell	56
Oregon	51.5
Harvard-Yenching	26.6
Pittsburgh	22.6
Chicago	16

e. 3 university collections receive more than 1,000 serials titles; however, periodical titles major university collections are receiving probably would not exceed 700, and in many instances they are much less.

The current rate of acquisition of Japanese periodicals and serials would be reviewed in reference to the total number of these materials being published in Japan. Following are often quoted statistics on these materials:

a. Shuppan nenkan, 1975 ed.:

zasshi (magazines in trade)	2,690 titles

b. Zen Nihon shuppambutsu sōmokuroku, 1975 ed.:

Non-government publications

zasshi	8,827 titles
newspapers and newsletters	1,273
Sub-total	10,100 titles

Government publications

chikuji kankōbutsu (serials)	2,848
Total	12,948 titles

c. Nihon zasshi soran, 1975 ed.:

ippanshi (magazines)	3,305 titles
scholarly journals	3,327
kankōchōshi (government serials)	1,733
association and society serials	2,639
public relations and internal serials by companies	1,516
dōjinshi (literary coterie magazines)	2,705
	15,225 titles

1.3 Funding for Collection Development

1.3.1 Table V shows that the percentage of acquisitions budget within the total budget for the East Asian collections has diminished from 34% in 1965/70 to 28% in 1975/76 while the percentage for salaries budget rose from 60% to 67% in the same period. In dollar amount, salaries increased by 118% in this period while acquisitions budget increased only by 62%. External funding to the East Asian collections shrank from 12% in 1965/70 of their total budget to 8% in 1970/75, but in 1975/76 its percentage returned to 12%.

1.3.2. Table VI indicates that in 1974/75 8 Japanese collections had acquisitions budget in excess of $50,000. One of these was LC which had a budget of over $100,000. Altogether only 12 collections had a budget over $20,000, while 48 out of 73 collections surveyed had to work with a budget of less than $10,000. Of these, 35 had less than $5,000 for the purchase of Japanese materials.

1.3.3 In addition to now all familiar high price of Japanese books, a note should be made of an extraordinarily high postal rate of shipping books out of Japan, more than three times as much as the U.S. rate. The shipping cost cuts heavily into acquisitions budget; a 1977 random survey of 10 packages from Japan showed that 13.4% of the book purchase cost went for postage. The most recent woe we face in this task is a sharp decline of the value of the dollar in Tokyo, by about 30% in the past year.

1.3.4. Current fiscal outlook is deteriorating, gloomy or at best uncertain at most libraries. So, the above triple threat is going to have a devastating effect on the level of acquisition at most university collections in support of Japanese studies for this year and for the immediate future.

2. Geographical Distribution of Collections

As Table VII shows, distribution of Japanese collections in the U.S. roughly corresponds with the distribution of Asian specialists and probably Japan specialists in the country. However, distance involved in reaching larger collections for specialists may not be the same.

3. Bibliographical Control

3.1. At national level, the lack of national union catalog for Japanese and other East Asian language materials has been well discussed and a move toward rectifying the situation may be on the way most recently by the ACLS sponsored effort.

3.2. Table VIII gives cataloging backlog at each collection. Since the table cites average annual additions for 1970-75 and cataloging statistics for 1974-75 only, the rate of accumulation or clearing of cataloging backlog at each institution may not be totally accurate; however, the table should provide a reasonable basis for discussion.

3.2.1. LC may appear to be accumulating a large backlog, but this may not be the case if its annual cataloging capacity remains 12, 192 title per year level for recent years when its acquisitions rate has been generally lower than that level as shown below:

LC's Coverage of Current Japanese Materials*

Fiscal Year	Titles LC Received	Bibliographic Entries Received
1970	11,405	28,286
1971	12,367	28,860
1972	11,554	33,815
1973	10,496	34,947
1974	7,211	35,449
1975	9,864	38,895
1976	10,394	41,790
1977	10,667	37,589

*Compiled with the figures given in the "The Library of Congress and East Asian Libraries," Association for Asian Studies Committee on East Asian Libraries Newsletter, no 46 (March 1975), p. 53 and other LC sources.

3.2.2. Under the NPAC for Japanese materials, which began in 1968, LC cards for most of the current titles acquired by individual libraries should be available in time. It is therefore advisable to defer cataloging for some reasonable length of time with the exception of those titles which are immediately needed for reference purposes or by specific request of a reader. When cataloging backlog at each institution is viewed with its cataloging capacity and the NPAC capabilities, it does not seem too alarming

a problem for cataloging of current publications for majority of the collections.

3.2.3. A sizable backlog at some collections may be for non-current materials for which no LC cards may be readily available and which call for a special solution.

3.3. It seems that most collections, if not all, have record of their uncataloged materials, and they can respond to inquiries made on the holdings of specific titles.

4. Access and Services. Table IX lists East Asian collections in the order of total volumes circulated in 1974/75. Circulation for some collections is handled by their central library, and no statistics for these are available. However, Yale is added at the bottom for reference for the discussion of service fees.

4.1. Most collections, if not all, are open to all the qualified scholars from outside for on-site consultation with materials.

4.2. Some private institutions charge an interlibrary loan fee of 8 dollars or so per title (up to 4 volumes or 4 reels) for handling incoming interlibrary loan requests. However, they generally exempt the fees for some libraries in the area and/or libraries under certain arrangement. All the recipients of the Japan-U.S. Friendship Trust Fund grant, which normally charge such fees, are waiving their interlibrary loan fees for the duration of the grant.

4.3. The substantial amount of fees some private institutions charge are normally for borrowing privileges, which no library freely extends to any one for the asking. Even at state university libraries, borrowing privileges must be limited to members of its own university community and certain additional groups of people, such as faculty members at other state universities and colleges in the state, etc. Obviously, in case of private institutions, their primary responsibilities are first with their tuition paying students, faculty and staff; the fees they charge for outsiders do not begin to cover the per capita cost of services provided. However, many of these private institutions are extending special privileges to East Asian specialists in the area with or without grant subsidies.

5. Concluding Remarks

5.1. What this paper has shown is that there is an overabundance of current trade publications coming out of Japan while serious fiscal limitation is making an adequate coverage of these publications increasingly difficult. Naturally, smaller collections suffer from this affliction most, but the fact is that all with a possible exception of LC are suffering terribly.

5.1.1. Obviously, the first obligation of a university or college library is to meet the teaching needs at local level. Then, they must try to meet the

research needs of faculty and students as much as possible locally while making the best use of resources at neighboring institutions and various national resources. How extensive a collection one should maintain is, of course, determined by the local research needs and size of budget. Institutions should proceed to build and maintain a collection perhaps in the following steps as the needs and purse dictate:

a. A good teaching collection for Japanese studies, which may be mostly in English and may be the responsibility of respective main libraries.

b. A good Japanese reference collection of dictionaries, bibliographies, library catalogs, etc. for quick consultation, for research preparation, for identification and location of research materials.

c. A basic research collection for Japanese Studies.

d. An extensive research collection for Japanese Studies.

5.1.2. Interlibrary cooperation which has begun to take place may be viewed as follows:

a. National collections such as LC, the Center for Research Libraries, a national periodical center under discussion, etc.

b. Cooperation among neighboring large libraries such as Harvard-Yale-Columbia-Princeton, Michigan-Chicago, and California (Berkeley) - Stanford consortia.

c. Cooperation among libraries in an area or region, one of which may be a large or sizable collection.

While it is clear that all the libraries must rely increasingly more on others especially for certain types of materials, each institution must try to maintain a level of resources which is capable of sustaining its programs without undue shackles and fetters to the members of its community. Capabilities as well as limitations of interlibrary loan and occasional visits to other collections must be carefully studied with reference to the volume of local needs.

Each component in a national library system must do its share to make it work as it should.

5.1.3. Resource sharing has begun with certain types of materials which are obviously suited for such a venture because of format, cost involved, frequency of use, facility for interlibrary handling, etc. They are periodicals, newspapers, archival materials, ephemeral materials, microfilmed materials, etc.

Ad hoc consultations among libraries as well as systematic review to sort out titles of this nature for local, regional, and national holdings are much needed. In fact, there may very well be a number of important titles which none of the collections are currently acquiring.

Resource sharing would no doubt expand to include other types of materials, but we must be aware that there will be a limit to its capacity. Institutions should expect to continue collecting a fair amount of materials to meet the local need to the extent they can support.

5.2. More difficult to assess is the adequacy of coverage by the collections of certain types of publications which are scarce and hard to acquire: non-GPO government publications, "not-for-sale" titles, provincial press publications, etc. LC, University of California at Berkeley, and University of British Columbia are depositories of Japanese government publications, but they receive a varying amount of publications depending on how many copies are deposited at the National Diet Library. The LC Tokyo Office seems to be making a good effort to collect the materials in this category. Also, a number of other collections are trying gallantly to acquire some of these titles, but a systematic and good coverage of these seems difficult.

We should review to see how well we are doing with regard to this type of material. If we are not fully meeting the current and expected future needs, we must take advantage of the current momentum to study and implement ways and means to solve problems of the East Asian collections. A project to micropublish selected government documents by the National Diet Library is certainly one great step in the right direction.

5.3. This paper did not discuss qualitative or subject strength and weakness of our collections, special features of some collections, or specialized collections. For investigation of these aspects, the following two bibliographies will be useful:

Shulman, Frank Joseph, "A Bibliographical guide to East Asian Resources Libraries, "East Asian Resources in American Libraries (New York: Paragon Book Gallery, 1977), pp. 49-126.

Tsien, Tsuen-hsuin and James K. M. Chang, "Rarities and Specialialities of East Asian Materials in American Libraries," Association for Asian Studies Committee on East Asian Libraries Newsletter, no. 51 (Nov. 1976) pp. 36-46.

Shulman's is the most up-to-date and most comprehensive annotated bibliography of this kind, while the second is essentially an unannotated but handy listing by institution.

As these bibliographies show, there are some guides to a collection and brief descriptions of collections, but more detailed guides to a collection and in-depth analyses of collections would be valuable. For such studies and efforts to strengthen our collections, we would welcome assistance of Japan specialist librarians and scholars from Japan who could spend a considerable length of time (several months at least) at a collection or collections assessing the holdings and recommending additions and changes for improvement. We collection development librarians for Japanese materials would enjoy working with such Japanese specialists and treasure the valuable experiences we would derive therefrom.

I. Japanese Collection Strength and Advanced Degree Programs on Japan

Universities & Colleges	Library Holdings 6/30/75[1] Volumes	Microforms	Current[1] Periodical Titles	Annual[1] Additions 1970/75 Average (Volumes)	Library Staff[1]	Certificate[2]	Interdis.[2] or Area Studies M.A.	Disciplinary[2] M.A.	Interdis.[2] or Area Studies Ph.D.	Disciplinary[2] Ph.D.
Cal(Berkeley)	170,005	—	1,653	5,238	8.26		X	X	X	X
Harvard-Yenching	138,450	1,468	549	4,209	5.97		X		X	X
Columbia	135,636	1,481	745	5,724	6.8	X		X		X
Michigan	128,382	9,877	1,255	6,417	5.9		X			X
Yale	91,505	(1,519)	1,152	6,1[illegible]	8.25		X			X
Maryland	83,638*	—	—	—	1			X		X
Hoover	77,652	910	350	3,461	7.75		X		X	
Chicago	67,918	566	457	4,870	5.8		X	X		X
UCLA	(66,000)	(180)	(548)	1,633	(2)			X		X
Hawaii	65,946	6,071	498	1,564	3		X			X
Princeton	52,336	1,578	233	3,335	6.5			X		X
Washington (Seattle)	45,494	3,590	—	3,295	5		X	X		X
British Columbia	45,013	487	174	2,272	5.5	—	—	—	—	—
Toronto	43,946	—	—	4,567	3.5	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	(33,090)	—	65	2,218	1			X		X
Washington (St. Louis)	32,798	—	150	1,291	2.05		X	X		X
Arizona	31,462	—	—	1,541	1.5			X		X
Cornell	30,471	—	290	2,214	1.25	X		X		X
Illinois	30,342	(320)	321	1,293	5		X	X		X
Pennsylvania	24,063	—	130	1,206	1.5		X	X		X
Kansas	23,786	1,000	94	1,093	1		X	X		X
Texas	22,329	172	178	1,419	1.5		X		X	
Dartmouth	16,500	50	67	2,284	(1.44)					
Indiana	15,908	215	92	1,120	(1.83)		X	X		X

Universities & Colleges	Library Holdings 6/30/75		Current[1] Periodical Titles	Annual[1] Additions 1970/75 Average (Volumes)	Library Staff[1]	Certificate[2]	Interdis[2] or Area Studies M.A.	Disci-[2] plinary M.A.	Interdis.[2] or Area Studies Ph.D.	Disc-[2] plinary Ph.D.
	Volumes	Microforms								
Minnesota	15,691	—	245	1,163	1.3			X		X
Cal (Santa Barbara)	13,619	1,250	(125)	678	2.25		X	X		X
Northwestern	13,163*	—	—	—	—					
Oregon	11,650	66	110	572	1		X	X		X
Rochester	10,659	—	—	443	1					
Claremont	10,000	—	25	308	0.5		X	X		X
Ohio State	9,383	—	145	946	0.5			X		
Pittsburgh	7,845	335	334	1,134	1.5		X			
Colorado	7,665	40	42	—	(0.24)					
Iowa	6,150	(25)	10	668	0.25		X			
Georgetown	6,000	—	40	952	0.5		X	X	X	X
Seton Hall	6,000	—	20	260	0.75		X			
Cal (Davis)	5,125	129	28	(263)	(0.78)					
Michigan State	4,770	50	197	328	0.6					
Bucknell	4,000	—	6	800	0.06					
Massachusetts	3,241	—	7	648	0.3	X				
Duke	3,200*	—	—	—	(1)					
San Francisco State	3,000	—	(3)	140	—					
Florida	2,964	10	7	—	—					
Florida State	2,384	493	214	77	0.12			X		
San Diego State	(2,200)	750	27	320	0.18		X	X		
North Carolina	(1,339)	—	—	30	0.56					
Miami	1,305	113	10	79	—					
Central Connecticut	1,285	—	—	—	—					

Universities & Colleges	Library Holdings 6/30/75 Volumes	Microforms	Current[1] Periodical Titles	Annual[1] Additions 1970/75 Average Volumes	Library Staff[1]	Certificate[1]	Interdis[2] or Area Studies M.A.	Disci-[2] plinary M.A.	Interdis[2] or Area Studies Ph.D.	Disci-[2] plinary Ph.D.
Mexico	1,153*	–	–	–	–					
Virginia	(1,000)	(20)	11	589	0.38		X	X		X
Nebraska	1,000*	–	–	–	–					
Rutgers	(750)	–	18	–	–	X				
Washington State	500	–	–	–	–					
Oberlin	301	–	–	–	–					
St. John's	200	–	2	–	–					
Cal (San Diego)	130*	–	–	–	–					
Oakland	(130)	–	0	90	0.03					
New York State (New Paltz)	(72)	34	4	25	–					
Connecticut College	17	0	0	(66)	–					
George Washington	10	–	5	–	–				X	X

[1] Tsien, Tsuen-hsuin, Current Status of East Asian Collections in American Libraries, 1974/1975 (Washington, D. C.: Center for Chinese Research Materials, Association of Research Libraries, 1976), pp.24-25.

– Information not available.

* Figures from previous reports and not up-to-date.

( ) Figures estimated by reporting library or the investigator.

[2] Massey, Elizabeth T. and Joseph A. Massey, CUICON Report on Japanese Studies at Colleges and Universities in the United States in the Mid-70s (New York: Japan Society, Inc., 1977), pp.115-116.

II. Estimated Coverage of Monograph Titles Published in Japan

A) Annual Volume[1] Additions (1970/75 Average)		B) Library	C) Current Periodical[1] Titles Received	D) Estimated Monograph[2] Title Additions (1970/75 Average)	E) Estimated[3] coverage of New Monograph Titles (%)	F) Estimated coverage[4] of Monograph Titles (%)
19,000-	(1) 19,460	LC (Orientalia)	3,500	10,298[5]	49	30
6,000- 18,999	(2) 6,417	Michigan	1,255	3,097	14.8	9
	(3) 6,117	Yale	1,152	2,979[5]	14.2	8.7
5,000- 5,999	(4) 5,724	Columbia	745	2,987	14.2	8.7
	(5) 5,238	Cal (Berkeley)	1,353	2,151	10.2	6.3
4,000- 4,999	(6) 4,870	Chicago	457	2,648	12.6	7.7
	(7) 4,567	Toronto	–	–	–	–
	(8) 4,209	Harvard-Yenching	549	2,196	10.5	6.4
3,000- 3,999	(9) 3,461	Hoover	350	1,867	8.9	5.4
	(10) 3,335	Princeton	233	1,861	8.9	5.4
	(11) (3,295)	Washington (Seattle)	–	–	–	–
2,000- 2,999	(12) 2,570	New York Public	630	1,164	5.6	3.4
	(13) 2,284	Dartmouth	67	1,330	6.3	3.9
	(14) 2,272	British Columbia	174	1,259	6	3.7
	(15) 2,218	Wisconsin	65	1,292	6.2	3.8
	(16) 2,214	Cornell	290	1,154	5.5	3.4
1,000- 1,999	(17) (1,633)	UCLA	(548)	651	3.1	1.9
	(18) 1,564	Hawaii	498	640	3	1.9
	(19) 1,541	Arizona	–	–	–	–

A) Annual Volume[1] Additions (1970/75 Average)		B) Library	C) Current Periodical[1] Titles Received	D) Estimated Monograph[2] Title Additions (1970/75 Average)	E) Estimated[3] coverage of New Monograph Titles (%)	F. Estimated[4] coverage of Monograph Titles (%)
	(20) 1,419	Texas	178	745	3.5	2.2
	(21) 1,293	Illinois	321	583	2.8	1.7
	(22) 1,291	Washington (St Louis)	150	685	3.3	2
	(23) 1,206	Pennsylvania	130	646	3.1	1.9
	(24) 1,163	Minnesota	245	551	2.6	1.6
	(25) 1,134	Pittsburgh	334	480	2.3	1.4
	(26) 1,120	Indiana	92	617	2.9	1.8
	(27) 1,134	Kansas	94	599	2.9	1.7
500-999	(28) 952	Georgetown	40	547	2.6	1.6
	(29) 946	Ohio State	145	481	2.3	1.4
	(30) 933	LC (Far Eastern Law)	350	350	1.7	1
	(31) (918)	Royal Ontario Museum	37	529	2.5	1.5
	(32) 800	Bucknell	6	476	2.3	1.4
	(33) 700	Hinomoto	30	402	1.9	1.2
	(34) (678)	Cal (Santa Barbara)	(125)	332	1.6	1
	(35) (668)	Iowa	10	395	1.9	1.1
	(36) 648	Massachusetts	7	385	1.8	1.1
	(37) (589)	Virginia	11	347	1.7	1
	(38) (578)	National Library of Medicine	1,200	—	—	—
	(39) 572	Oregon	110	277	1.3	0.8

[1] Tsien, Tsuen-hsuin, Current Status of East Asian Collections in American Libraries 1974/1975 (Washington, D. C.: Center for Chinese Research Materials, Association of Research Libraries, 1976), pp.24-25.

— Information not available.

( ) Figures estimated by reporting library or the investigator.

[2] (A-C) x 60/100 = D. It is assumed that annual volume additions include serial volumes approximately the number of current serial titles received. It is further assumed that the ratio of titles to volumes in monographs acquired is 6 to 10. This is based on actual statistics for 1970 to 1975 of the East Asian Collection, Yale University Library.

[3] D÷ 20,988 = E. Average annual production of new monographic titles in Japan for the years 1971-75 is 20,988 (Shuppan Nenkan, 1978, Tokyo, Shuppan Nyusu Sha, 1978, p.57).

[4] D÷ 34,393 = F. Average annual production of monographs in Japan for the years 1970/71 - 1974-75 is 34,393 titles. This is based on the bibliographic entries LC Tokyo Office received for these years.

[5] Average derived from actual statistics for 1970/70 - 1974/75.

III. Comparison of National Book Production with Yale Library Acquisitions [1]

Country	Titles Published [2]		Titles Acquired by Yale [3]	Percentage of Total Published [4]	Expenditure by Yale Library [3]	Average per title [5]
	1973	1974	1976/77		1976/77	1976/77
Austria		4,423	283	6.4	3,508.92	15.95
Belgium	7,621		289	3.8	4,066.14	19.45
Bolivia	464		200	43.1	1,325.75	6.70
Bulgaria	3,432		361	10.5	2,561.87	7.85
Canada	3,906		1,913	49.0	14,561.15	8.52
Chile		796	217	27.3	1,444.00	7.29
Czechoslovakia		8,006	692	8.6	5,105,05	9.48
France		28,245 [6]	3,168	11.2	32,248.22	12.66
Germany (E)		2,956	283	9.6	2,280.22	9.01
Germany (W)		39,612	4,654	11.7	72,987.90	19.63
Hungary		6,383	299	4.7	2,796.87	10.28
India	13,420		224	1.7	110.97	11.09
Indonesia		1,616	449	27.8	115.05	23.01
Italy		7,913	2,442	30.9	20,670.60	9.67
Japan	28,949		2,632	9.1	66,799.00	26.15
Mexico		2,850	788	27.6	3,503.39	4.83
Netherlands	7,485		1,081	14.4	17,160.22	23.70
Peru	859		291	33.9	2,091.25	8.01
Poland	8,417		982	11.7	1,444.50	7.89
South Africa		2,674	810	30.3	2,498.24	7.07
Spain		20,024	1,197	6	7,512.99	6.88
Sweden		6,990	331	5.2	1,653.63	9.73
Switzerland		9,070	449	5	8,355.73	25.09
USSR	73,564		2,619	3.6	10,865.28	5.66
United Kingdom	25,659		4,499	17.5	35,995.10	10.59
USA	71,503		21,624	30.2	219,379.42	15.27

[1] Listed are countries for which UN has statistics on the number of titles of first editions and from which Yale acquired more than 200 titles. Figures are for non-periodicals materials only.

[2] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, Statistical Yearbook, 1976, 28th issue (New York: United Nations, 1977), p. 875. Figures are for non-periodical titles, and the higher of figures for the two years is given for each country.

[3] Included are acquisitions by the University Library, Science Library, Art Library, etc; major exclusions are school libraries for Law, Medicine, Divinity, Music and the Beinecke Rare Book Library.

[4] Titles acquired by Yale include non-current materials; therefore, actual percentage of coverage of new titles may be lower than the figures given.

[5] Average is computed from purchased titles only.

[6] Not specified as the first editions only. UNESCO, Statistical Yearbook, 1976 (Paris, Unesco, 1977), p.808.

IV. Japanese Periodicals, 1976-77 (1973-74)

	Subscriptions Paid	Percentage of Japanese Acquisition Budget	Number of Titles Received			
			Purchase	Exchange		Gift
LC	$37,910 (24,212)[1]		1,248 (1,180)			
Michigan	13,000	17.3%	620			400
Yale	10,157 [17,009][2]	11.9%	349		203	
Hawaii	7,975	28%	331			188
Chicago	7,522 (6,480)	15% (12%)	559 (421)		179 (95)	
Columbia	7,500	15%	360	220		60
Pittsburgh	6,630 (5,406)	33.1% (30.3%)	130 (106)	74 (62)		64 (31)
Princeton	6,404 (3,700)	9.1% (8.8%)	164 (131)	31 (23)		309 (61)
Harvard	6,199 (4,895)[3]	13.21% (14.27%)	236 (250)		339 (286)	
Cornell	6,170 (3,955)	35% (32%)	180 (176)	21 (21)		43 (43)
Arizona	5,500	30%	120	50		5
Washington (St. Louis)	5,494	28.19%	121	9		26
Hoover	5,207 (2,742)	10.4% (10.9%)	183 (154)	22 (19)		86 (86)
New York Public	4,770 (2,480)		159 (124)	13 (2)		0 (0)
Wisconsin	4,756		193	2		73
Maryland	4,461[4]	27.8%[4]	108[4]	2		14
Texas	3,300	15%	110	0		9
Indiana	2,592 (1,465)		69 (56)	19 (11)		16 (20)
Oregon	2,077 (1,371)		70 (55)	30 (25)		6 (4)
Toronto	1,050	6%	167	2		15
British Col.			105	1,919[5]		62
Cal (Berkeley)[6]						
Washington (Seattle)[7]			387		150	

Japanese Periodicals, 1976-77 (1973-74) cont.

Notes.

[1]Includes all serials, regardless of language, from Japan, 15% of which may be in Science and Technology.

[2]Total paid for serials (periodicals, annuals, newspapers, and other serials, but monographic serials are not included).

[3]Actual payment in a fiscal year. The total of current subscriptions is slightly higher, for payment for some titles was not made in the fiscal year.

[4]Includes 4 newspapers in monthly reduced-size editions totaling $809.

[5]Includes 1,912 Japanese government publications.

[6]1,721 Japanese serials, which includes monograph series as well as other non-current serials. Relevant information is not available, but a copy of excellent serial listing compiled by computer has been made available to us.

[7]$34,518 for Chinese, Japanese and Korean periodicals for 1976-77.

V. Fiscal Support of East Asian Collections in North America[1]

1965-1976

Fiscal Year	Types of Expenditures: Acquisitions	Salaries	Other[2]	Sources of Revenue: Own Inst.	HEW/NEH	Foundation	Other[3]	Total
1965/70 Annual Average	1,400,503	2,489,965	230,965	3,639,186	161,213	275,633	45,401	4,121,433
Per cent	34%	60%	6%	88%	4%	7%	1%	100%
1970/75 Annual Average	1,972,039	4,542,254	333,310	6,284,397	218,598	310,959	33,649	6,847,603
Per cent	29%	66%	5%	92%	3%	4.5%	0.5%	100%
Change over 65/70	+41%	+82%	+44%	+73%	+36%	+13%	-26%	+66%
1975/76 Total	2,269,358	5,419,341	383,849	7,148,843	320,422	539,149	64,134	8,072,548
Per cent	28%	67%	5%	88%	4%	7%	1%	100%
Change over 65/70	+62%	+118%	+66%	+96%	+99%	+96%	+41%	+96%
Change over 70/75	+15%	+19%	+15%	+14%	+47%	+73%	+91%	+18%

[1] Tsien, Tsuen-hsuin, Current Status of East Asian Collections in American Libraries 1974/75 (Washington, D. C.: Center for Chinese Research Materials, Association of Research Libraries, 1976), p. 14.

[2] Includes expenses for equipment, supplies, postage, telephone, and other items.

[3] Includes endowment, gifts and miscellaneous income.

VI. Acquisitions Expenditures of Japanese Collections in American Libraries, 1974-1975*

Amount	Number of Collections
Over $100,000	1
75,0000 - 99,999	1
50,000 - 74,999	7
45,000 - 49,999	-
40,000 - 44,999	1
35,000 - 39,999	-
30,000 - 34,999	1
25,000 - 29,999	-
20,000 - 24,999	1
15,000 - 19,999	8
10,000 - 14,999	5
5,000 - 9,999	13
Under $5,000	35
Total	73

* Based on T. H. Tsien's "Expenditures of East Asian Collections in American Libraries 1974-1975." The "amount" is half of the amount given for acquisitions in Professor Tsien's survey report.

VII. Geographical Distribution of Japanese Materials in North America (6/30/75)

Regions	Number of Asian Specialists		Number of Japanese Collections[3]						Total[3]	
	March 1974[1]	February 1978[2]	Over 200,000v	100-200,000	50-100,000	10-50,000	5-10,000	Under 5,000 v.	Collections	Volumes
A. United States:										
New England Ct., Me., Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt.	460 (9.7%)	473 (10.9%)	0	1	1	1	1	5	9 (11%)	264,533 (11.5%)
Middle Atlantic N.J., N.Y., Penna.	1,120 (23.5%)	1,002 (23%)	0	1	1	3	3	8	16 (20%)	296,790 (13%)
South Atlantic Del., D.C., Fla., Geo., Md., N.C. S.C., Va., W.V.	670 (14.1%)	685 (15.4%)	1	0	1	3	0	8	13 (16%)	725,442 (31.6%)
East North Central Ind., Ill., Mich., Ohio, Wisc.	1,022 (21.5%)	715 (16.4%)	0	1	1	4	1	8	15 (18%)	311,086 (13.6%)
West North Central Iowa, Kans., Minn., Mo., Neb., N.D., S.D.	243 (5.1%)	229 (5.3%)	0	0	0	3	1	2	6 (7%)	81,425 (3.6%)
East South Central Ala., Kent., Miss., Tenn.	59 (1.2%)	48 (1.1%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West South Central Ark., La., Okla., Tex.	103 (2.1%)	72 (1.7%)	0	0	0	1	0	0	1 (1%)	22,329 (1%)
Mountain Ariz., Col., Ida., Mont., Nev., N.M., Utah, Wyo.	166 (3.5%)	160 (3.7%)	0	0	0	1	1	1	3 (4%)	39,798 (1.7%)
Pacific Alaska, Cal, Ore., Wash., Hawaii	915 (19.2%)	975 (22.4%)	0	1	3	6	1	8	19 (23%)	551,978 (24.1%)
Total (U.S.A.)	4,758 (100%)	4,359 (100%)	1	4	7	22	8	40	82 (100%)	2,293,381 (100%)

Regions	Number of Asian Specialists		Number of Japanese Collections[3]						Total[3]	
	March 1974[1]	February 1978[2]	Over 200,000v	100-200,000	50-100,000	10-50,000	5-10,000	Under 5,000v	Collections	Volumes
B) Canada	182	216	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	94,021
C) Mexico	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1,153

[1] Asian Studies Professional Review, Vol. IV, no. 1/2 (1974-75), pp.72-74. Membership (not including supporting or associate members) of Association for Asian Studies. Three members at Puerto Rico are included in South Atlantic; one at Guam, in Pacific.

[2] Asian Studies Newsletter, Vol. XXIII, no. 5 (May 1958), p.27. Membership (not including supporting members) of Association for Asian Studies. One member at Canal Zone is included in South Atlantic; one at Mariana Islands, in Pacific. Division of states into regions is adjusted to conform with the 1974 listing.

[3] Tsien, Tsuen-hsuin, Current Status of East Asian Collections in American Libraries 1974/1975 (Washington, D. C.: Center for Chinese Research Materials, Association of Research Materials, 1976), pp.24-25.

VIII. Cataloging Backlogs of Japanese Materials

Library	A) Total Backlog* (6/30/75)		B) Annual Additions* (1970/75 Average)	C) Cataloged* (1974/75)		D) B-C (One Year Accumulation of Backlog (1974/75)	E) A÷C
	Titles	Volumes	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	Volumes	Year
California (Berkeley)	(28,933)	(43,400)	5,238	2,135	(6,760)	-1,522	13.6
LC (Orientalia)	15,872	(23,808)	19,460	(12,192)	14,411	5,049	1.3
New York Public	13,050	13,400	2,570	700	800	1,770	18.6
Columbia	13,000	39,400	5,724	3,310	5,695	29	3.9
Hoover	7,500	9,000	3,461	3,269	4,321	-860	2.3
Hawaii	5,395	7,908	1,564	1,325	2,074	-510	4.1
Michigan	(5,000)	(10,000)	6,417	3,892	7,472	-1,055	1.3
Washington (Seattle)	(4,009)	(15,235)	3,295	793	1,994	1,301	5.1
Minnesota	(3,960)	(7,920)	1,163	(835)	(1,090)	73	4.7
Chicago	3,874	4,973	4,870	1,877	3,202	1,668	2.1
Toronto	2,739	(4,109)	4,567	3,096	3,534	1,033	0.9
Arizona	(2,000	2,000	1,541	—	—	—	—
Dartmouth	2,000	2,400	2,284	600	800	1,484	3.3
Bucknell	2,000	2,500	800	48	50	750	41.7
Texas	1,976	2,868	1,419	129	1,865	-446	15.3
Illinois	1,900	3,000	1,293	1,304	1,741	-448	1.5
UCLA	(1,880)	(9,400)	1,633	(808)	(1,669)	-36	2.3
Yale	1,775	2,497	6,117	4,323	8,006	-1,889	0.4
Claremont	1,500	2,300	308	230	350	-42	6.5
Harvard-Yenching	950	1,300	4,209	4,405	7,132	-2,923	0.2
Pittsburgh	800	1,200	1,134	510	710	424	1.6
Miami	726	835	79	48	67	12	15.1
Princeton	434	506	3,335	2,207	4,119	784	0.2
Wisconsin	(400)	(950)	2,218	2,885	3,665	-1,447	0.1
California (Santa Barbara)	(400)	(1,819)	678	0	0	678	—

* Tsien, Tsuen-hsuin, Current Status of East Asian Collections in American Libraries 1974/1975 (Washington, D. C.: Center for Chinese Research Materials, Association of Research Libraries, 1976), pp.24-25.

\- Information not available.

( ) Figures estimated by reporting libraries or the investigator.

IX. Access to and Services of East Asian Collections[1]

Library	Number of Vols. Circulated[2]		Interlibrary Loan (East Asia)			Opening	Fee
	Total[3]	Japanese	Lent	Photodup[4]	Borrowed	Hrs (Wk)	(Year)
Washington (Seattle)	60,643	—	—	—	—	49	25
LC (Orientalia)	59,634	20,576	3,743	—	0	46.5	0
Harvard-Yenching	42,710	10,092	914	202	98	73	50
Columbia	34,397	—	324	—	—	73	360
Chicago	31,538	6,935	221	30	0	68	400
Cal (Berkeley)	30,232	—	—	—	—	53	10
Hawaii	23,234	—	—	—	—	86	0
Michigan	(20,012)	(7,021)	(364)	(280)	(40)	97	0
British Columbia	16,881	5,423	66	—	—	62.5	15
Cal (Los Angeles)	16,220	3,715	120	—	—	45	24
Princeton	15,249	4,166	84	50	48	87	50
St. John's	15,100	0	—	100	—	81	—
Washington (St. Louis)	14,584	3,018	24	49	64	55.5	200
Hinomoto	13,920	13,920	0	0	0	35	0
Hoover	12,907	3,191	581	672	—	49	0
Toronto	10,911	2,673	—	—	—	53	50
Cornell	10,522	—	201	215	—	103	0
Dartmouth	9,006	484	49	—	7	97	100
Pittsburgh	7,435	1,043	697	61	79	93	—
Minnesota	6,074	—	—	—	—	53	0
Michigan State	5,742	883	145	—	145	108	0
Illinois	5,446	—	—	—	—	40	0
Rutgers	5,178	0	4	—	—	49.5	0
LC (Far Eastern Law)	4,939	—	45	19	0	40	0
Pennsylvania	4,643	1,506	15	13	15	95	25
Rochester	4,631	1,735	276	15	225	40	0
Yale	—	—	—	—	—	79	480

[1] Tsien, Tsuen-hsuin, Current Status of East Asian Collection in American Libraries 1974/75 (Washington, D. C.: Center for Chinese Research Materials, Association of Research Libraries, 1976), pp. 28-29.

[2] Circulation includes regular charges, reserve book charges, and interlibrary loans handled by the collection only; those handled by the general library without separate statistics are not included.

[3] Total includes other languages besides Chinese, Japanese, and Korean.

[4] Photoduplication refers to items requested by other institutions.

REACTION TO HIDEO KANEKO'S PAPER

Toshiyuki Aoki
Harvard-Yenching Library

Mr. Kaneko's report shows us an uncertain future of the Japanese collections in the United States and Canada. As a triple threat, he mentions high cost of Japanese books, high shipping cost, and a sharp decline of the value of the dollar in Tokyo. In the case of the Harvard-Yenching Library, in the past month and a half, almost a quarter of this fiscal year's Japanese book budget is gone. This means that if we proceed at this pace, our budget will be used up by the end of February, 1979. Therefore we are compelled to be very strict in selecting. Also because of high personnel cost, Japanese cataloging manpower has been reduced from two to one-and-a-half since the beginning of the last fiscal year. We must find ways to get through this serious crisis.

Mr. Kaneko's report shows us a noteworthy phenomenon in regard to periodical subscriptions. Percentages of funds spent for periodical subscriptions at large general research libraries are much lower than those at smaller libraries. In the Harvard-Yenching Library we are endeavoring to further reduce the percentage of fund spent for periodical subscriptions by establishing exchange programs with as many Japanese libraries as possible. For instance, we are receiving 24 periodicals from Waseda University Library in exchange for the Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies and Harvard Law Review to which our library is subscribing for Waseda. Recently we established an exchange program with Kansai University Library which will send us three journals in exchange for the Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies. We also review our periodical subscriptions from time to time and cancel some of them in order to purchase more important monographs. There may be some other ways to further reduce percentages of funds spent for periodical subscriptions. Reducing duplication among neighboring institutions is one possibility. For instance, recently representatives of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton got together and compared lists of representative serial titles and outstanding monographs to eliminate duplication among the four institutions. We also selected some items to be recommended to the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago. We found this informal meeting very fruitful and pledged ourselves to meet often and discuss future acquisitions programs.

As for the NPAC capabilities, we are supposed to receive LC cards for most of the current titles acquired by individual libraries within a reasonable length of time. In the case of the Harvard-Yenching Library, there are now 124 titles of 1976 imprints and 158 titles of 1977 imprints which are still waiting for LC cards. For a large collection, these figures may be insignificant, but for the Japanese collection of the Harvard-Yenching Library, these figures are significant. These figures would have been much larger if the Harvard-Yenching Library had not been using cards of the University of California at Berkeley. One may ask how long a library should wait for LC cards? Waiting duration will depend on a library. Then the second question comes up: should we solely rely on the Library of Congress?

All of us librarians who are in charge of the Japanese collections are facing financial pressures. We must put our resources together and cooperate with one another. What we need to do is to increase communication among ourselves and limit ourselves to a few fields in collecting by keeping in mind that quantity does not mean much unless quality goes together with it. Let us explore other possibilities in this workshop to improve the current status of the Japanese collections in the United States and Canada.

REACTION TO HIDEO KANEKO'S PAPER

Frank Joseph Shulman
McKeldin Library
University of Maryland

Kaneko presents a very valuable analysis of the current status of library collections in support of Japanese Studies and points out the overwhelming costs involved in maintaining past levels of excellence. He makes it clear that even large academic libraries within the United States can no longer afford to acquire virtually every in-print Japanese publication that they may need. Indeed, the Library of Congress is also confronted with some of the collection development problems that are described. Kaneko's statement regarding the rapidly deteriorating and gloomy fiscal outlook for Japan library collections merits the serious attention of the East Asia scholarly communities whom we serve and the library administrators to whom we report.

Kaneko's paper might well serve as a springboard for a more comprehensive study that could immediately benefit everyone. In assessing the current status of Japanese library collections within this country, such a study could seek to determine and evaluate (1) the success (or failure) of individual libraries to acquire the "basic" works; (2) the efforts of various institutions to build up selected areas of strength; (3) the quality of library holdings and acquisitions; (4) the gaps within American library collections as a whole for both retrospective and current works; (5) the crisis arising out of the deterioration of the materials we already have and the desirability of preserving them on a selective basis; and (6) the extent to which American library collections now succeed in satisfying the informational needs of library users.

MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF JAPANESE COLLECTIONS

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF JAPANESE COLLECTIONS

Louis Martin
Harvard University

The title of these brief remarks should not mislead anyone; the author is not experienced in the day-to-day management of a Japanese research collection. He is, rather, a general administrator of research library matters. As such, he brings to the discussion a perspective which should at least be understood, if not appreciated, by those who have direct responsibilities for Japanese collections. After all, it is the principal librarian who has the ultimate responsibility for assigning collection development and service priorities. It is simply prudent, then, to be aware of his concerns when deciding such important matters as the position of the special collection, and the Japanese collection is certainly special within the larger framework of the university research library. These remarks, therefore, emanate from the chair of one who must finally decide the length and nature of the shopping list to be taken to the various funding sources within the university. They undoubtedly represent a position which, at least in part, is fairly representative of a sizable group of his colleagues with similar decision-making roles.

For the purposes of discussion, let us refine the perspective somewhat. We shall assume that our chief librarian works within a multi-million volume university library, one with a number of special collections and as full a range of services as possible for faculty and students. It goes without saying that the competition for the dollar within the university is strenuous; fancies are not to be indulged, and every virtue is to be accommodated only if it is reasonably cost effective. In this situation, in spite of the best intentions to do right by the special collections, the rate of use of materials and the size of the constituency served by any collection play an ever greater role in determining disposition of funds. Although no one will deny the importance of East Asian studies in our universities, its savants and students do not comprise a large percentage of the community. The curator and staff of the Japanese collection clearly must make their case amid other voices in other equally attractive rooms.

Archibald Cary Coolidge was on the right track when he asserted that the greatness of a university research library does not lie so much in its size as it does in the number and distinctiveness of its special collections.[1] The years between Professor Coolidge's tenure as director of the Harvard University Library (1910-1928) and the present day have done nothing but confirm the correctness of that view. Nevertheless, in these perilous financial times for American higher education, our specialties, always costly, turn out to be painfully visible drains on the bibliotechal economy. Our strength, as usual, is also our weakness.

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[1] Archibald Cary Coolidge, as quoted by William Bentinck-Smith in Building a Great Library, Cambridge (Mass): Harvard University Library, 1976, p. 104.

The frame of the perspective is now fairly complete. It might be noted for those who dote on definitions that the term, "Japanese collection," simply refers to the books, the journals, and other materials, and the bibliographic and other information services related to them, needed by students of Japanese studies. Further, we assume that use of the Japanese language is required; the collection, therefore, will contain a very large number of vernacular titles. Indeed, they will be in the majority.

We might now look at some of the issues which the chief librarian faces in attempting to provide adequate support for a Japanese collection. The first is the matter of the most effective organization of this effort. In organizing the Japanese collection within the university library, several options are available, at least theoretically. One is a discrete, fully integrated collection--a "vertical combination"--the staff of which would be responsible for all activities related to it, from selection to circulation. If there is a major university library in which the Japanese collection is so organized, it is unknown to the author.

A more common approach is to have an East Asian department or library in which the Japanese collection exists side by side with its East Asian neighbors, and partakes of common services, such as reference, circulation, and administration. In all probability, the department or library itself uses more generalized services of the university library, such as those provided by the business office and the general interlibrary loan department.

There is also the possibility of completely dispersing one's efforts in the Japanese field by having a staff with prerequisite subject and language abilities scattered throughout the other departments of the library. The catalog department would have its Japanese cataloguer, the collection development its Japanese bibliographer, and the acquisitions department would have, if the library is really "well heeled," a library assistant with fluent Japanese.

One can, of course, play variations on these themes. There is no prescription which will fit each and every library condition. Ultimately, the matter will be settled by such considerations as space, dollars, the administrative requirements of the library as a whole and, most importantly, by the size and quality of the collection and its service goals. It is important, however, that something other than cursory attention be paid to this matter of organization. Once in place, patterns are difficult to change. More importantly, the administrative arrangement which is chosen often is perceived as an indicator of the status of the collection within the library.

Beyond the question of basic organization, the chief librarian must continually face administrative problems which are endemic to special collections as a whole, but which are exacerbated when dealing with East Asian scholarship in general and Japanese scholarship in particular. Anyone who has attempted to build a Japanese collection in support both of instruction and of

research knows the scarcity of qualified staff. To find the combination of library training, scholarship and language skills is a formidable task, indeed. More than any other consideration, the lack of a sufficient number of well trained people has been the major reason why colleges and universities have not plunged more deeply into Japanese studies. At this time, there seems to be little improvement in sight.

Then there is the matter of the collateral collection strengths needed by any Japanese studies program. There must be an effort to develop collections and services in other East Asian fields, notably Chinese and Korean studies, if a Japanese program is to be respectable. A "Japanese Collection" ineluctably leads to an "East Asian Collection" with all its attendant cost and rivalries.

Another vexing question is that of the effective evaluation of a Japanese collection. It is not always easy to come by. Guidelines and signposts, other than raw numbers and some of the more apparent markings, such as the decibel count of the cries of pain from those who use the collection heavily, are not readily available. The person in charge is of more than normal importance here. The chief librarian must place greater reliance on the judgment of the curator of the Japanese collection than, let us say, on the head of public services, cataloging, or of the witchcraft collection. If one sits on the director's chair, one is bound to be less at ease with one's pronouncements on the strengths and weaknesses of a Japanese collection than would normally be the case.

Then there is the matter of the outrageous price of Japanese books. Again, one looks in vain for signs of amelioration. (Oh, for the good old days of 360 yen to the dollar.) Further, the cost of personnel tends to be high, because among the staffs of East Asian collections there is less turnover than is true in other parts of the library. Longevity means higher salaries.

Add to the cost of publications and people the self-evident fact that the care and feeding of East Asian collections is more than normally labor intensive--and that is saying something when speaking of research library functions. The assistance of automation, wherever that is, is not available to the non-Roman script as yet and, as a result, unit costs are high and undoubtedly will remain so.

The reader should be reminded that all of these costs must be seen in light of the fact that the constituency of the Japanese collection is not large. Obviously, the case for its support is not an easy one to make.

One other issue in the management of a Japanese collection, which always has been of interest to the writer, is that of the close relationship between the collection and the faculty and students who depend on it. That is, to a great degree, a positive factor. But it does result in an interest in library routines, especially on the part of faculty, which is not always salutary or

productive, but which seems never to be avoidable. More than the usual measure of adroitness and imagination is needed in dealing with Japanologists. This is especially true when there is keen competition among East Asian scholars for the available dollar. Sinologists, Japanoligists, and their brethren interested in South Asia and Southeast Asia often do not lie easy in the same bed.

Finally, one cannot forget the extraordinary burdens associated with simply being a major library for the study of anything these days. When one adds to those problems the particularly difficult considerations involved in handling a Japanese collection--and those who depend on it--one has a formidable task. But without that task a major university research library cannot be counted in the very first rank. If scholarship is to be served, the burden must be borne and, above all, shared. One of the reasons for the importance of this conference is that it highlights the need to strengthen the major collections serving Japanese studies in this country in such a way as to foster cooperation on all fronts. The support of the U.S.-Japan Friendship Commission in this effort is invaluable.

REACTION TO LOUIS MARTIN'S PAPER

Jeffrey J. Gardner
Office of Management Studies
Association of Research Libraries

Lou Martin views the issues and problems connected with Japanese collections from the vantage point of a university library administrator, resonsible for negotiating the competing needs and desires of the full range of library departments and areas. As such, much of his concern and interest is with maintaining the commitment to special collections such as Japanese collections without diminishing other library resources and programs. It is critical to recognize this viewpoint when assessing the status of Japanese collections within American research libraries.

It strikes me, as it has Mr. Martin, that the problems faced by curators of Japanese collections are not entirely unique. Having worked on the development and testing of our Office's Collection Analysis Project during the last two years, I am impressed with the fact that the problems associated with Japanese collections are very similar to those we have found facing collection development efforts in general. For example, we find it useful to begin our analyses of collection efforts with a review of those pressures on libraries emanating from the environment. The most obvious of these are economic and are greatly influencing all parts of libraries' collections. Overall library budgets have not kept pace with inflation in most institutions and materials budgets have been pressured by sharply rising costs of materials, the continued rise in personnel costs, and the continued erosion of the monographs budget by the serials budget. Of course Japanese collections face two added pressures: the drastic devaluation of the dollar in relation to the yen; and the very high delivery costs of materials from Japan. But the economic problems related to Japanese collections are generic to research libraries and fit a pattern which is all too familiar to library administrators.

It is also likely that Japanese collections cannot expect major increases in university funding in the foreseeable future. Many universities are already in, or facing, a period of limited growth of enrollments and programs. And while Japanese Studies has grown since World War II, a realistic view would seem to indicate that future growth is likely to be modest.

All of this is to say that Japanese collection must be considered within the context of limited growth of universities, serious budgetary constraints, increased reliance on external funding sources, and the vicissitudes of the international monetary system. Our concern within the Collection Analysis Project is that libraries develop an understanding of these environmental pressures and come to terms with realistic possibilities for change and improvement. It may be that Japanese collections will continue to rely on relatively stable or declining purchasing power, and that fundamental changes will have to occur in areas of cooperation and resource sharing.

Another important part of the Collection Analysis Project - the review of the historical growth of a library's collection - seems especially relevant to an understanding of Japanese collections. We have noted in our studies that the decisions which a library makes regarding its collections are frequently a product of the past. Lou Martin has indicated the dilemma which he and other administrators face in attempting to develop new collections while maintaining those collections of strength which have had their foundations built over past decades and even centuries. Japanese collections are relatively young in American universities and have begun to achieve prominence at a time when funding available for retrospective purchase is extremely limited and the costs of Japanese materials are rising faster than those of other disciplines. In the competitive environment surrounding library materials fund allocation, Japanese curators find themselves competing for funds against disciplines with a longer tradition in American universities and consequently with historically stronger collections. The tradition within research libraries of building on strengths is likely to continue to work against Japanese collections except in those few institutions already explicitly committed to developing and maintaining strong Japanese Studies programs.

Given this context, curators of Japanese collections can begin to consider new requirements for the operation of their collections. If, as Lou Martin implies, there will be greater emphasis placed on raising external funds to support special collections, Japanese specialists will need to add promotional and fund-raising skills to their subject and language competencies. Similarly, it may become increasingly important for Japanese and East Asian specialists to identify their collections more directly and intrinsically with the total library organization. There has been a tendency for these special collections to be viewed as separate from the mainstream of the library and while this has provided a degree of autonomy, it has also tended to isolate them from the library's decision-making process. There appears to be a need to develop a greater understanding of the unique contribution and problems of Japanese collections within general library systems and it will be the task of Japanese curators to accomplish this.

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The intention here has been to place the problems of the Japanese collections in a broader context. It is clear from this workshop that there is considerable interest and support for working creatively on the issues facing Japanese collections. It is also clear that the participants have a sophisticated understanding of the issues and have already made many advances, both individually and collectively. Perhaps the most important factor working for Japanese collections is the recognition by this group that they share some fundamental concerns and that the continued development of Japanese collections of national importance requires shared approaches and solutions. The value of this and similar workshops can lie in the movement made toward working together to continue to improve the effectiveness of Japanese collections in American research libraries.

BOOK MARKET IN JAPAN AND LC'S ACQUISITION PROGRAM

Hisao Matsumoto
Library of Congress

All of us here in the workshop have a general knowledge of the Japanese publishing industry past and present and in particular its present book market system and activities. We have read about them, and many of us have visited Japan for a short time or an extended period of time for the purpose of procuring publications for our own institutions. We have our own interpretation of readings and impressions of our visits. I had the privilege of serving nine years in Tokyo as Field Director of the Library of Congress, and it was a rewarding experience; but the longer I stayed in Tokyo, the more puzzled I was about the complexity of the maze of the publishing world.

In this paper I shall first review briefly the present trade book market in Japan and then describe the Library of Congress acquisition program in Tokyo.

The activities involved in directing the flow of trade books and services from publishers to readers in most general terms appear simple but the substance is complex. Nearly one billion copies are in circulation today and the annual total sales in 1977 was close to $3 billion.[1] The book business is big business; in fact it is an industry, and its market appears prosperous. Reading materials are abundant and are available in neighborhood stores at prices within the average man's means. What is not simple is maintaining the equilibrium between supply and demand, especially for such groups as librarians and scholars domestic and abroad. Perhaps this is largely due to the special characters of books as well as of readers who desire access to them, but there are other problems such as the volume of books printed, information on books, availability of books and perhaps the high cost of books in recent years.

Japan ranks among the leaders of book producing countries in the world. The total output of new titles in 1977 was 25,148 published by 3,250 publishers,[2] and two-thirds of the total output was published by one tenth or 320 of the large publishers. Books published by large publishing houses, except those specializing in textbooks and children's books, are mostly considered for research value. This, however, does not preclude that small publishers do not print scholarly books. On the contrary they have published valuable publications, as their past records have proven.[3]

Another feature of the Japanese publishing picture is that 80% of publishers are located in the Tokyo area. Serious attention, however, must be given to the other 20% of publishers, who have contributed books on local history, culture, and customs which are of value to scholarship. Because these publications are local in nature and the number of copies is limited, they are not widely publicized and thus difficult to identify. Efforts have

been made by conscientious bookdealers and other interested groups to make these publications more widely available. For example, a special bookstore[4] dealing in local publications has opened in Tokyo, and its activities are well publicized. Some large book stores have taken the initiative to set up a special corner in their stores for local publications and large department stores often exhibit current local publications to promote their sales. Furthermore, the industry's journals have a column exclusively for the purpose of listing significant current titles on a regular basis.

Yet another characteristic feature of Japanese publishers which is fundamentally different from publishers in western countries is their homogeneous nature. It is deeply rooted in the problem of language. As expected, the domestic market is of utmost importance to them. This is reflected in their style of bookmaking as well as in their attitude toward foreigners' interests. Though emphasis has been placed on more English publications in recent years, output for such titles is still at a bare minimum. In terms of sales, Japan's book export in 1977 totaled about $40 million which is only 1.4% of the total domestic sales.

In a nation with nearly 100% literacy and potential market of close to 110 million persons, Japanese publishers have developed a book distribution system unique in the world. Approximately 75% of 3,250 publishers or about 2,500 deal directly with distributors in Japan. There are about fifty distributors, seven of which are well known. Among the seven, two[5] are classified as giants in their total sales and activities. Each of them accounts for over 30% of the nationwide distribution of publications.[6]

A distributor functions as sales agent for the publishing houses and as supplier to bookstores. A distributor is a trading company which handles the distribution of publications and the transaction of payments and in most cases acts as a credit guarantor. Practically all publishers in Japan deal with the distributors in one way or another, who forward their publications to the nation's 16,000 retail bookstores or to any customer in the world.

Japanese publications are distributed on a consignment system: publishers extend full credit for returns at the end of the consignment period. One of the merits of this system is that it can provide the most rapid and efficient handling of the largest possible quantities, and retail bookstores and distributors can stock as many books as they can find room for without risk. One of the demerits for the publishers, on the other hand, is the disposition of returned books. There has been clear evidence for the last several years that publishers have been suffering from high return.[7] An alternative has been for them to be exclusively resonsible for promoting their publications.

Publishers depend heavily on advertisement for their sales. The proportion of space for book advertisement in Japanese daily newspapers as well as other mass media including professional and non-professional magazines is rather high compared with that of western countries. Major publishers place their new titles regularly in several papers which have a daily

nationwide circulation of several millions. It is a most effective but expensive way to promote their sales. While the books of large publishers are always exposed to many people by effective methods, those of small publishers often go unnoticed. Lack of information on new books by those small publishers is evident. A few years ago, however, an attempt was made to expose the new titles of small publishers. For example, by the joint efforts of several publishers a special column was set up in a nationwide daily newspaper to list currently published titles regularly.[8] There are several other journals that disseminate information on new publications to the general public.

A survey made several years ago to determine motives for book purchases revealed that 50.5% of people bought books after examining them at retail bookstores, 10.8% after reading book reviews in a variety of professional and non-professional magazines including newspapers, and the rest were motivated by newspaper advertisements.[9] These figures are somewhat misleading because many readers visited bookstores and made purchases after reading advertisements in newspapers and other mass media.

All books are sold at cover price in Japan. The discount rates from publishers to distributors and distributors to retailers vary depending on the cover price. Book retailers in Japan have a smaller discount margin than retailers in other major western countries. They have been demanding a larger discount margin, and confrontations between the retailers' association and distributors occur regularly. Furthermore, they would like more flexibility on cover price; but Japanese law prohibits under-selling.

The prices of books have increased in recent years, particularly that of new books. The average price of a new book in 1977 was ¥2,348, while it was ¥1,000 in 1968, an increase of 234%. The average price of all books including reprints in 1977 was ¥909 and ¥794 in 1968 respectively, an increase of 114%. Today 45% of all books sold in Japan are paperback editions of reasonably priced books.[10]

A comment should be made on government publications. Japanese national government agencies print many publications, and these account for a large percentage of Japanese publication each year.[11] In 1975, according to the 1975 Zen Nihon shuppanbutsu somokuroku, the total number of government monographs was 8,675 titles, and that of trade publications was 24,160 titles: a ratio of one to three. The titles included in the figures were publications of the national and local governments. Certain categories of the national government publications are available for purchase at various government publications service centers and stations around the country. Among them are white papers, statutes, statistics, various other reports which are considered to be basic sources of information on Japan. Any one visiting any one of the government publication service centers in Tokyo or elsewhere would be astounded at the variety of publications sold there. The government promotes their sales, and information on the availability of titles is also disseminated by journals and newspapers such as Seifu kankobutsu geppo and Seifu kankobutsu shimbun with prices indicated.

Having briefly touched upon the general picture of the present book market in Japan, I shall address the acquisition activities of the Library of Congress. Under the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Library of Congress established its Tokyo Shared Cataloging Center. The mission of the LC Center is two fold: acquisition and cataloging. I shall concentrate on the matter related to acquisition and exclude cataloging and other activities. It has been the task of the LC Center to acquire systematically and comprehensively all library materials of value to scholarship currently published in Japan.

The LC Center operation is a cooperative effort of three entities: The National Diet Library (NDL); Japan Publications Trading Company, LC's bookdealer; and the Library of Congress. NDL provides the LC Center with advanced bibliographical information cards of its weekly list of currently acquired publications, and our bookdealer provides the LC Center with services needed to carry out its day to day operation, including manpower and space. While the Center receives enthusiastic support and cooperation from NDL free of charge as part of international cooperation, funds needed by the Center to carry out its day to day operation are paid to the bookdealer by the U.S. Government.

The selection of currently published titles is based on the weekly Japanese national bibliography list, Nohon shuho, issued by NDL. It includes all trade publications published by commercial publishers, non-trade publications published by individuals, societies and numerous other non-profit associations and institutions throughout Japan, and government publications including national, prefectural, municipal and village.

Titles to be acquired by LC Center should be of "value to scholarship." The definition of "value to scholarship" may vary from person to person or institution to institution; however, the Library of Congress interprets it rather broadly. The number of copies and the purchase of expensive books are specified in the purchase order or guidelines provided by the Order Division of the Library of Congress. The guidelines are reviewed and revised periodically, and sent to the Center and its bookdealer. The number of advanced bibliographical information cards received from NDL by the Center in 1977 was 37,589.[12] Of the total, the bookdealer selected and purchased 10,667 titles,[13] or 28.3% which were considered to be of value to scholarship.

Nohon shuho is the only comprehensive national bibliography available in Japan today. Surprisingly, however, the importance of Nohon shuho is not recognized by many including those in the publishing industry and scholarly community. It is difficult to make a judgement on the credibility of coverage of Nohon shuho, but a simple survey I conducted while I was in Tokyo revealed that the publishing industry indicated that 75-80% of all titles were covered, while NDL insisted on 90% coverage or more. Nonetheless, the meaning of nohon or nohon system is not understood by many; little interest is shown by those in the publishing circle of the Nohon shuho and its national value. Whatever the reason, NDL has had to exert great effort to encourage publishers and individuals to submit their copies to them for inclusion in the Nohon shuho.

Upon receipt of advanced bibliographical information cards from NDL each week, a preliminary selection is made by the bookdealer. Selection requires time-consuming searching within a very short time. Though the number of titles varies from week to week, an average of 750 cards are received each week. Of these 750 titles, approximately 200 to 250 titles are selected. During the process of selection, frequent consultations between the Center and the bookdealer are needed, and our physical proximity has been an advantage.

Selection of reprints presents some problems. Our concern for reprints is primarily for prewar titles. Fortunately, the cards received from NDL include bibliographical information and reprints are easily spotted. The reprints of prewar titles are considered new titles so long as they carry current imprint date, and are subjects of our selection. The problems are of the possibility that the originals might already be in the collection in the Library of Congress in Washington, and another is that these reprints are usually quite expensive. On both accounts, the bookdealer fills a special form designated by the Order Division and sends it to the Library of Congress for confirmation. Occasionally, we find the original titles in the National Union Catalog furnished in the Center.

The majority of titles selected are trade publications, and individual order slips for each title are prepared by the bookdealer. These are forwarded to a distributor. With some variation, it takes an average of two to three weeks to receive actual books. In some instances, it has taken more than a month for an order to arrive even from publishers close to the Center. The mechanism employed by the bookdealer is a most economical and efficient operation, and maximum use of the system is mandated for the bookdealer. Trade publications of publishers with their own distributors or who have been operating independently through their own channels are procured through their respective distributors. All others are procured by visiting issuing bodies whether they be societies, institutions, or associations if they are located in the Tokyo area, and if not, by mail.

Relying on NDL cards alone for title selection carries a certain amount of risk. Occasionally, upon actual examination our selections have been judged out of scope. The cards may have indicated impressive titles by prestigious issuing bodies but the contents may have been disappointing. We have also received several physically identical books with distinctive titles, which except for a few pages in a chapter were almost identical in text. These cases have been rare, and these have been immediately returned to the publishers.

Acquisition of non-trade publications published by non-profit organizations is troublesome for both the bookdealer and the LC Center.[14] Again titles can easily be identified by reviewing the NDL cards. They note hibaihin or "not for sale", or no price would be listed. LC's policy in dealing with these publications is to purchase them if possible and not ask for an exchange or gift. The reason is simply that due to the high costs of correspondence and labor and time, all gains of gratis would be lost in the process of acknowledgement.

Acquisition of non-trade publications is initially pursued in the same way as for trade publications. The bookdealer contacts the issuing body if in Tokyo by telephone or visit and asks to purchase a copy on behalf of the Library of Congress. If the publisher is located outside the Tokyo metropolitan area, the bookdealer's prepared return postcard is used to inquire into the possibility of procurement on behalf of the Library of Congress. Whether the publisher is in Tokyo or not, it is a time-consuming process for the bookdealer to find its telephone number or address, and the problem is compounded when the publisher is located outside Tokyo. The NDL cards do not provide the full addresses of publishers, nor are they easily available. Therefore, it is an additional task for the bookdealer to search for it. It has at times required a visit to NDL to search out the correct addresses.

For both trade and non-trade publications, not all orders are filled. An average of about 5% of every 100 trade publications and a much higher percentage of non-trade publications are returned with notes indicating either "out of stock", "no more published" or "not available." For non-trade publications, publishing bodies often request official letters from the Library of Congress.

For trade publications, a very limited number of printed copies is usually the reason for non-availability at that time. This is especially true for those scholarly publications we are interested in. A publisher sets a cover price on a title and estimates the number of copies to be sold to make a profit or to at least break even. The number of copies printed is minimal to avoid the risk of incurring a loss. A publisher makes a large profit on second and subsequent editions, but the appearance of a second edition is at a much later date unless special circumstances or urgent nationwide needs require it. For non-trade publications, the number of copies printed is naturally limited. Copies are first distributed only to members and to others with special interest in them. Though these are specified not for sale, they have in recent years often been sold to the general public. Since publishing in Japan today is expensive, excess publications are often sold to non-members.

Non-profit organizations sometimes hesitate to give their publications to the bookdealer, which is a profit making firm. They are willing to present a copy to the Library of Congress, and in fact they are often pleased to be asked. However, some ask for official letters from the Library of Congress in their reply to the dealer's request. The Center prepares a letter to a possible donor on official stationary. In almost all cases, their publications are received as gifts to the Library of Congress. An average of 1,000 acknowledgement letters are sent to donors each year.

It is difficult to attain 100% of the needed publications, and there are always a certain number of titles still waiting to be secured. A periodic inventory of not-yet-acquired order slips is conducted, and many attempts have been made to secure the titles for both trade and non-trade publications. In the end, the bookdealer is required to make a list of titles he was unable to secure and reports it to the Library of Congress.

Another concern closely related to the limited number of copies for both trade and non-trade publications is the failure or delay of listing new titles in Nohon shuho. In theory, all current publications should be listed in Nohon shuho soon after publication. All new trade publications are, for instance, routinely acquired by NDL through a giant distributor. Similarly, all others should be sent to NDL immediately after publication. This has not been the case. Some non-trade publications especially are listed in Nohon shuho one or two years after publication. This means that the Center has a slim chance of securing a copy.

To remedy this problem which would also expedite the acquisition of publications, the Center some years ago asked that one copy of all new trade publications be directed to the office for review and selection. However, we soon learned that this created a mammoth work load. Week after week several hundred new titles were brought in for our attention, and the bulk of them were novels, poetry, travel, cookbooks, children's books, guide books, and all categories of paperback books which were clearly out of scope for our selection. We soon discontinued this process, and decided to review important publishing journals, publishers' PR magazines and book reviews in certain daily newspapers. A similar effort was made to monitor important titles of non-trade and local publications. Thus a certain number of new titles were acquired prior to the listing in Nohon shuho so that we were able not only to avoid the problem of "out of stock" but also to expedite our weekly shipment of materials to Washington.

Constant attention must be given to those books awaiting listing in Nohon shuho. Theoretically, these titles on shelves in the office should be moving: new books come in and old books go out. The fact is, however, that there are always certain titles which remain on the shelves for an extended period of time. Periodic inventories of titles are taken, and a list of the titles remaining on shelves for more than six months after their publication is prepared by the Center. The list is sent to NDL to be listed in Nohon shuho. The number of titles reported varies greatly at each time. The list is returned to the Center with the result of the check by NDL; usually about half of them are already in NDL and the other half require their immediate action to acquire. In this process, the number of titles on shelves in the office should be within a manageable 500 titles at any given time.

It is interesting to observe the acquisition trends of university libraries in the United States. University libraries cooperating with the Library of Congress in the shared cataloging program send copies of their orders for current books to the Library of Congress. While most of the titles have already been acquired by LC and their printed cards available for distribution, a number of titles are not in LC, and these titles are forwarded to Tokyo for acquisition and cataloging. In FY 1977, the Center received 2,291 university order slips, which was an increase of 29.2% from 1,773 received the previous year.[15] Analysis of those slips[16] disclosed that 78% or 981 of the total required new ordering by the Center. Of the 981, about half had not yet been listed in Nohon shuho, and the other half had not been selected by LC. These figures point out in a way that Nohon shuho has

not yet achieved comprehensive coverage and speedy listing, and that LC did not usually select marginal titles under the guidelines. Also, we have experienced that bibliographical descriptions on the order slips have often been ambiguous and have caused some troubles in the past.

Government publications are not the subject of acquisition in the LC Center since it is assumed that these are received by the Library of Congress in Washington on international exchange. However, timely and important publications are purchased promptly and are sent to the Library of Congress by airmail. Also, any government publications requested by the Library of Congress for cataloging which have not yet been received by international exchange are often purchased or secured, if not purchasable, through NDL.

Difficulty in securing government publications of ephemeral nature has often been expressed by many interested people not only in Japan but abroad as well. To collect these types of publications comprehensively would be an enormous task for any institution, and furthermore, the processing of them is a burden. While usage of ephemeral publications in the Library of Congress is relatively limited in our experience, the need for individual institutions to acquire these publications raises some doubts. It is the responsibility of the Library of Congress, as a depository library as well as a national library, to make these materials available to other libraries through interlibrary loan or by photoduplication services. Otherwise, the services provided by NDL as part of an international cooperation program may have to be utilized.

NDL has taken steps to disseminate Japanese government publications to libraries and agencies in Japan and abroad.[17] In 1977, NDL received financial support from the government to republish in microform documents which were considered difficult to obtain. At present, this project limits itself to the reproduction of serial documents, but it is significant that NDL took the initiative to promote the dissemination of government publications to interested individuals throughout the world.

Acquisition of books published in Japan in languages other than Japanese has always been of keen interest to the Library of Congress. The number of English publications, for example, has grown in recent years and every effort has been made to secure them. However, any book registered at the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress will not be selected in Tokyo. There are a few such publishing houses who always copyright in the United States. We assume that their publications are submitted to the Library of Congress at the time of their registration. While English translations of Japanese works are acquired, Japanese translations of works in English and other major languages are not. Publications in languages other than English and Japanese are negligible, but it is in the scope of the Library of Congress to acquire them whenever they come to our attention. Language incompetence often prevents us from evaluating their scholastic value.

The high cost of books and shipment are of serious concern to everyone today. The high rate of inflation in recent years in Japan has been the prime cause of the high costs of books and shipment, and the rapid rise of the yen

against the dollar the last few years has added gravity to matter. In 1968, the average cost of books purchased by the Library of Congress was $3.33 and in 1977 was $9.99, an increase of exactly 300%. Extra caution has been taken in the selection of expensive publications, for instance, especially of art books. Strangely enough, costlier limited editions are easier to sell in Japan. It is not rare to see in sales brochures art books priced at over $1,000.00. Similarly, one cannot procure a decent reference publication for less that $50.00. Shipment of books to the United States also encounters several problems. High shipping rates are again a major problem. It is estimated that as much as 20% of the cost of one shipment would be the shipping charge from Japan to the United States. The Library of Congress sends the acquired library materials through APO by airmail each week. This method costs less compared with sending through the international postal system, but is still expensive.

Furthermore, the cost to operate the Center has been very expensive, mainly personnel expenses of nine local employees in addition to the Field Director. They are not employed by the Library of Congress, nor by the American Embassy but by the bookdealer. Personnel expenses include basic wages, bonuses, health, welfare and unemployment insurances, transportation and retirement. In 1977, the average annual income of a staff member was about $7,500.00, which was an increase of 300% from $2,500.00 in 1970. The annual budget of the LC Tokyo Center is prepared and proposed by the bookdealer for each calendar year and is submitted to the Library of Congress. The approved fund is paid to the bookdealer quarterly.

While a sophisticated book market system exists in Japan today, personal contacts are still essential when an institution hopes to achieve successful acquisition. All is not impersonal and efficiently mechanized. In fact, it is far from it. Strange as it may sound, effective acquisition of publications relies heavily on personal contacts and relationships with individuals throughout the country. The names of the institutions one is associated with in the United States help in many ways, but the contacts and relationship are primarily based on the "give-and-take" of mutual respect and understanding.

Notes

(1) Shuppan nyusu, April, chujun-go, 1978, p.5.

(2) Ibid., p.4-5.

(3) One example is of Taihei Shuppan Sha, Tokyo, with seven employees recently completed a series of Sens no shogen ‡Witness on war‡, 20 vols., 1971-78. cf. Asahi shimbun, July 24, 1978, p.4-7.

(4) The name of retail bookstore is Chiho Shuppanbutsu Ryutsu Senta, Tokyo. cf. Shuppan nyusu, May, chujun-go, 1978, p.4-7.

(5) Tohan or Tokyo Shuppan Hambai Kabushiki Kaisha, and Nippan or Nihon Shuppan Hambai Kabushiki Kaisha.

(6) Lottman, Herbert R. "Publishing in Japan" in Publishers weekly, December 29, 1975, p.35.

(7) A recent example is the bankruptcy of well known publisher, Chikuma Shobo, Tokyo, which is said to have suffered 70% returned books, in addition to high cost of labor. cf. Asahi shimbun, July 15, 1978, p. 23.

(8) The list appears regularly on p.4 of every Thursday morning edition of Asahi shimbun.

(9) Shimizu, Hideo, Shuppangyokai, Tokyo, Kyoikusha, 1976, p. 91.

(10) Shuppan nyusu, April, chujun-go, 1978, p. 4.

(11) A detailed account of Japanese government publications has been written by Yukihisa Suzuki in his paper, "Acquisition of government publications" in University and research libraries in Japan and the United States - Proceedings of the First Japan-United States Conference on Libraries and Information Science in Higher Education, Tokyo 15-19 May, 1969, p. 128-137.

(12) Annual report of the Library of Congress Tokyo Office, October 1976 - September 1977, 1977, p. 16.

(13) Ibid., p. 16

(14) Also, difficulty in acquiring such materials was expressed and proposal was made by Hideo Kaneko in his paper, "On building collections for Japanese Studies" in Foreign Acquisition newsletter, no. 41, Spring 1975, p. 5-6.

(15) Annual report of LC Tokyo Shared Cataloging Center, 1977, p. 7-8.

(16) The annual compilation of study when LC Tokyo Office receives slips. Frequency of receipt and its numbers differ greatly.

(17) Tomita, Hidetoshi, "Kancho shiryo maikurofuishuka shinkeikaku", in Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan geppo, no. 1, 1978, p. 4-14.

JAPANESE LIBRARIES FOR JAPANESE STUDIES

Naomi Fukuda
University of Michigan

This topic sounds valid, but is it? How can you explain the obvious fact that all libraries in Japan have something to offer Japanese studies no matter whether they are small public libraries, large prefecture libraries, or university libraries. Perhaps some of you have already made extensive use of Japanese libraries. If you know how to go about searching for materials related to a particular subject without having to look for specific titles, then you are well off. Very often, however, it is rather difficult to use Japanese libraries easily and efficiently. As the stacks are closed to the public, browsing is impossible. Accordingly, you must begin your search within a subject area by consulting the public catalog, which consists of both a classified catalog and separate author and title catalogs. You then have to submit your name together with the title of the desired book and wait for it to be brought to you. The publication may or may not be pertinent to your studies. Sometimes you are informed that the books you require are found in specialized collections and are accessible only to individuals bearing proper introductions from the organizations with which they are affiliated.

Before discussing the technicalities of getting a hold of the desired books, however, we must find a library which has more books in the subject area you are interested in. As Japanese studies in the United States are primarily oriented towards the humanities and social sciences, I would first like to discuss general and special collections on literature and history in general, and then briefly comment on other special libraries which may be of some interest.

Libraries in General

The first and most important library is the National Diet Library (Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan). It was established in 1948 as a depository institution for all published Japanese materials, and amalgamated the former collections of the Imperial Library (est. 1872) at Ueno Park. As of 1977, National Diet Library holdings totaled 2,943,239 volumes, covering all subjects[1] and including more than fourteen special collections[3] on various subjects. Here is where research scholars in any subject field will find most of the materials they need. The National Diet Library houses the largest collection in Japan today. Foreign scholars will benefit from their International Section which offers both institutional and individual services by directing patrons to the sections where they may find books that they need and where they may secure passes to the special reading room with shelves reserved for their use.

University libraries--national, local, and private--also have important collections covering all subjects. As is the case in the United States, however, they are for the use of their own faculty members and students. Outsiders must obtain permission and while regulations specifically designed for foreign students do not exist, they too are treated as outsiders.

Special Collections on Literature

Almost all general libraries have major holdings of Japanese literature. While these tend not to be designated as special collections, they nonetheless often contain both rare and unique items. During the past ten years, two institutions were established to collect on a national scale all the extant literary and critical works held by libraries throughout the country in order to preserve them and to make them available to research scholars. These two institutions are as follows.

1. Kokubungaku Kenkyu Shiryokan (National Institute of Japanese Literature). This institutional library collects in microform pre-Meiji manuscripts and printed copies of Japanese classics. The Kokubungaku Kenkyu Shiryokan was organized at the request of various library associations whose members where finding it necessary to devote much of their time to searching for and copying by hand (or photographing) those materials that they wanted for their research. After the institutional library was established in 1972, faculty members from university language and literature departments throughout Japan were commissioned to survey regional holdings of classical studies and to recommend suitable materials for microfilming. An estimated 800,000 items, among them various editions of primary works, were deemed valuable. Since then about five thousand items (requiring approximately one million frames) have been filmed each year. To date the library has acquired copies of about thirty thousand items; of these, approximately ten thousand items have already been processed and made available on positive film. Furthermore, important works that are frequently requested are photo printed from the microfilms and bound in book form.

In addition to the microfilm copies, the library also acquires monographic works and sets of books (about five hundred titles a year) and research journals (about five thousand issues). At present, about thirteen hundred titles of complete periodical runs are available for public use. From these acquisitions the library publishes its Kokobungaku kenkyu bunken mokuroku (Bibliography of current research in the Japanese literature), an annual which indexes periodical articles and new monographic titles. The present holdings of this collection total thirty-two thousand volumes. Besides the periodical publications, newsletters and memoires, the library's computerized catalog of microfilms was published in 1977. (See "Kokubungaku Kenkyu Shiryokan," by Honda Yasuo in Meicho tsushin, no. 16, January 10, 1978)

2. Nihon Kindai Bungakkan (Institute of modern Japanese literature). This institute was organized in 1963 under the leadership of Professor Otagiri Susumu of Rikkyo University in order to house post-Meiji literary materials. Its present building in Komaba was completed in 1967 and the library was then opened for public use. As of 1977, its holdings consisted of 190,000 books, ten thousand periodical titles (300,000 volumes), special materials such as manuscripts, correspondence, notes, etc. (twenty-two thousand items), negative microfilms of source materials (seventeen thousand sheets), and various entrusted materials (fifteen thousand items). Among the important collections of prominent modern writers housed at the institute are those of Akutagawa

Ryunosuke, Arishima Takero, Hirose Kazuo, Ito Sei, Kamei Katsuichiro, Kawabata Yasunari, Nomura Kodo, Ono Ashihei, Sasaki Nobutsuna, Suzuki Mosaburo, Takahasi Kazumi, Tanizaki Junichiro, Uno Koji, and Yamamoto Yuzo. The Nihon Kindai Bungakkan strives in particular to preserve these materials for posterity, and as a consequence it faces a dilemma of how to preserve its collection under the best possible conditions while simultaneously making it readily available to current users. One solution has been to publish facsimile reproductions of first editions of early Meiji works in such series as Kindai Bungaku Kenkyu Shiryo sosho (Modern literature research materials series). The periodical Shincho recently has been microfilmed, and five volumes of Nihon Kindai bungaku jiten (Dictionary of modern Japanese literature) have also been published. The library is open on weekdays and imposes a fee of 150 yen per user. (See "Nihon Kindai Bungakkan," by Okubo Otohiko in Meicho tsushin, no. 11, August 10, 1977). Another library having a special literature collection is the: Showa Joshi Daigaku Kindai Bunko (Showa women's university modern library). This library of literary books and periodicals, manuscripts, and diaries of literary figures (since the Meiji period) holds 46,986 books and 2,836 periodical titles. Index cards numbering 1,700,000 items are used for the compilation of Kindai Bungaku Kenkyu sosho (Modern literature research series), fifty-three volumes of which were published as of mid-1978. For classical studies, the library has a separate set of index cards covering Genji Monogatari studies since 1877.

Some of the more important special literature collections within large libraries. a) Soseki Bunko in the Tohuku University Library. This collection of about three thousand volumes was owned by Natsume Soseki (1867-1916), and includes twelve volumes of Soseki's diaries as well as a six-to-seven inch stack of notes from the time he studied in London. b) Katei Bunko in the Tokyo University Library. This collection of Watanabe Katei (Masaru) (1864-1926), a popular novelist of the Meiji and Taisho periods, contains 1,851 important and rare books of Edo period fiction. Representative works include 734 volumes of Ukiyo sosho or floating world fiction, 227 volumes on theater, 166 volumes of sharebon (gay-quarter novelette of the Edo period), 155 volumes of otogi zoshi (fables), 151 volumes of Kimpirabon-joruri (Ballad drama), 122 volumes of rakugo (story-telling), and 100 volumes of kibyoshi (yellow cover Edo period fiction). c) Meiji Shimbun Zasshi Bunko (Meiji period newspapers and periodicals library) at the Tokyo University, Faculty of law. Miyatake Gaikotsu began organizing this library in 1926 upon receipt of a generous donation from Seki Hironao, founder of Naigai Tsushinsha (press)'s publishing company, Hakuhodo. The collection includes sixty-five hundred periodical titles, twelve hundred newspapers, eight thousand volumes of books, and five thousand reels of microfilm. Its Totenko (three volumes) is a selective list of the Bunko's holdings. A check-list of its newspaper holdings, Shimbun mokuroku, was published in 1977. Most periodicals and newspapers published through 1890 may be found here in nearly complete runs. The library collection became the basis of the Shimbun shusei Meiji hennenshi (Chronicle of the Meiji period compiled from newspapers), fifteen volumes, the Meiji bunka zenshu (Complete collection on Meiji culture); pre-war edition, twenty-four volumes; post-war, sixteen volumes, and the Bakumatsu Meiji shimbun zenshu (Complete collection of newspapers published during the Meiji

restoration period), five volumes. The Ogai zenshu (Complete collection of Mori Ogai), published by Iwanami Shoten in thirty-five volumes in 1938, and the Rohan zenshu (Complete collection of Koda Rohan), published by Iwanami Shoten in twelve volumes in 1929-30, also were based in part on this collection. d) Kaga Bunko of the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Library. This collection contains 24,080 volumes first acquired by Kaga Toyosaburo (1872-1943), president of the Kaga Security Company. It is strong in kibyoshi (yellow cover Edo period fiction).

Special Collections on History

As in the case of literature, history is considered to be a major part of any library collection, for it encompasses all subjects and may be found in nearly all libraries regardless of their size. Any local library will have books on local history and magazines on local affairs: some are well known, others are not. Documents of various families are also kept in libraries or in special storehouses; some are in good condition, but others unfortunately are worm-eaten and uncataloged. No doubt many interesting documents still remain unknown and await discovery. In recent years attention has increasingly turned to local history, and this is reflected in many prefectural and major city libraries by the presence of special local history rooms with specialists on their staffs who serve as members of local history research groups. These source materials are being made available in edited book form or in microform, or in the original with special permission for qualified scholars.

For primary materials on both the national and regional scene there are archives and special collections such as the following institutions.

1. Shiryo Hensanjo (The Institute for Compilation of Historiographical Materials) of Tokyo University has twenty special collections including documents from the Gaikoku Bugyosho (Foreign affair magistrate's office) of the Edo Bakufu (two thousand volumes in both Japanese and various foreign languages that were transferred from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and Ishin shiryo (Restoration materials) documents, among which were fifteen hundred volumes transferred from the Ministry of Education. The Shiryo Hensanjo publishes the official history Dai Nihon shiryo (Historical documents of Japan).

2. Kensei Shiryoshitsu (Constitutional documents section) of the National Diet Library contains 280,000 items relating to about ninety statesmen who were prominent in establishing the Meiji constitution and to scholars of the pre-war constitutional history. Catalogs are being published as the collection of each individual or family is processed. Some of the well-known figures include Asanuma Inejiro, Enomoto Buyo, Inoue Kaoru, Ito Miyoji, Iwakura Tomomi, Katsu Kaishu, Katsura Taro, Makino Nobuaki, Matsukata Masayoshi, Mori Arinori, Nishi Amane, Oyama Iwao, Saito Minoru, Sakatani Yoshiro, Sanjo Sanehoshi, Sato Tatsuo, and Ugaki Kazunari.

For the post-war Japanese constitution the National Diet Library has

collected oral history interviews with politicians and scholars who helped to draft the constitution and who guided it through ratification proceedings within the Diet. These materials have not yet been made available for research.

3. Gaimusho Gaiko Shiryokan (Ministry of Foreign Affairs Diplomatic Archives) contains telegrams and other correspondence exchanged between Japanese embassies and the home ministry from the beginning of the Meiji period (1868) through the end of World War II (in forty-eight thousand volumes). It also houses correspondence for the same period between the emperors of Japan and the heads of foreign countries. Furthermore, these archives now own the former library of Yoshida Shigeru (1886-1954) consisting of 277 Japanese and 707 Western language books on politics, economics, and diplomatic relations as well as Yoshida's own memoirs and biographies. Found here as well are the originals of six hundred treaties signed through 1945. In 1976 selected documents relating to the ending of the World War II and the occupation period were made available in microform to scholars and libraries.

4. Kokuritsu Kobunshokan (National Archives); Naikaku Bunko (Cabinet Library). The Naikaku Bunko was established in 1885 to house the documents of various government offices. It was also entrusted with collections of the Memijiyama Bunko (Tokugawa family library) and the Shoheizaka Gakumonjo Library (Edo Bakufu Confucian School library). The National Archives was established in 1971 in order to preserve the documents of national importance in one central location. In fact, however, with the exception of the Naikaku Bunko materials, it has not yet received custody of most government ministry documents.

5. Tokyoto Kobunshokan (Tokyo metropolitan archives), formerly called Tosei Shiryokan (Metropolitan government archives), has approximately seventy thousand documents that were initially gathered together for the purpose of compiling an extensive history of Tokyo. First established in 1903, it holds local records from the Edo and the early Meiji eras, including documents relating to foreign concessions, brick paving for streets in the Ginza area, etc. Its research staff has issued the Tokyo shishiko (Documentary history of Tokyo), over one hundred volumes, and the Tokyo hyakunenshi (One hundred years of Tokyo), published in 1972-73 in six volumes.

6. Tokyo shiryo (Historical materials on Tokyo) collection in the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Library was started with a fund given in commemoration of the enthronement of the Emperor Taisho in 1915. The fund totaled 100,000 yen, of which five thousand yen in interest each year were used to purchase books worthwhile for the study of Tokyo from the beginning of the Edo government up to the Meiji period. The collection continued to grow through 1944. Now containing forty-three thousand items, it includes maps, sugoroku (Japanese parchisi), fiction, documents on the Edo castle, laws, economic conditions, manners and customs, plays, music and prints (totalling twelve thousand sheets).

7. Osaka Shoko Kaigisho Toshokan (Osaka Chamber of Commerce Library), for the Osaka area, owns a collection related to the Chamber's first president Godai Tomoatsu (1835-1885) on the economic and political development of the Osaka area from the end of the Edo government through the mid-Meiji period. The library has since added further documents and records related to Osaka. Together with the local history collection in the Osaka Prefectural Library the two libraries now form a valuable source for regional research.

Special Collections Related to Social Sciences

All Japanese government ministries have libraries for use by their own staff. Some, of course, are more useful as specialized collections than others. For example, the Sorifu Tokeikyoku Toshokan (The Statistical Bureau Library) houses both early Meiji period statistical records and statistical reports on various subjects, e.g., economic, social, census, dating to the present. It publishes Nihon tokei geppo (Japan monthly statistical yearbook), and many other valuable statistical works. The Norinsho Toshokan (Ministry of Agriculture Library) has combined its own modern collection with that of the Nihon Nogyo Bunko (Japan Agricultural Library), which contains older materials. The Ministry of Justice, in turn, has its own comprehensive collection on law while the Supreme Court Library emphasizes constitutional law. The Ministry of Finance is renowned for its special document collection dating back to the year of its establishment. In addition to reports relating to budgets and accounts, it has so far published: Dai Nihon kaheishi (History of Japanese money), 1876-1883, 46 volumes; Meiji zaiseshi (Financial history of the Meiji period), 1926-1928, fifteen volumes; Showa zaiseishi (Financial history of the Showa period), 1954-1965, eighteen volumes; and Showa zaiseishi shusen kara kowa made (Financial history of the Showa period from the end of the War to the Peace Treaty), seven volumes as of mid-1978. As mentioned above, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has a library for its staff as well as an archives for its documentary records.

Libraries especially useful for the study of labor problems include Hosei University's Ohara Shakai Mondai Kenkyujo (Ohara social problems research institute) library, the library of the Ministry of Labor, and the library of the Rodo Kyochokai (Labor conciliation Society). The Hitotsubashi University Library is known for its collection on economics and for its Statistical Research Institute Library.

I have touched upon only a few major libraries for their general collections and for their specialized collections. In recent years, it has become easier to find materials because of the establishment of the national archives and national institutes for literature and because of the ongoing efforts of the National Diet Library to collect nearly all available published materials. When it comes to research, however, scholars occasionally need materials which were not acquired by those libraries and which must be sought in special or private collections, e.g., among the personal holdings of individual specialists. If their research themes are multi-disciplinary in nature or represent subject areas not yet studied by Japanese scholars in

published form, American librarians must be prepared to build up new collections or, when funding is available, at least secure appropriate information from every possible source for the scholarly clientele. In this regard, some regionally centered libraries in the United States might do well to collect as many published catalogs of Japanese libraries and special collections as possible in order to compile a subject directory of Japanese libraries, if this is not already being done in Japan.

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RESOURCE SHARING: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

EMERGING ISSUES IN NATIONAL RESOURCE SHARING: THE CASE OF JAPANESE COLLECTIONS

Warren Tsuneishi
Library of Congress

Library cooperation in the United States has had a long and venerable history, with some signal successes on the one hand and numerous failures on the other. The need for cooperation in cataloging, for example, led to the adoption of the standard 3x5 card before the turn of the century, and to the standardization of cataloging practice. In cooperative resource development and sharing, however, the successes have been rarer or have been more in the nature of expectation and hope than reality. The Farmington Plan, developed in the aftermath of the disclosure of the weakness of foreign language collections in American libraries during World War II, can be termed only a partial success. Interlibrary loan, counted as everyman's panacea, applies only to a minute percentage of total library transactions in any given period. Nevertheless, a series of dynamic factors -- including the transformation of society into a post-industrial, information-consuming organism, the knowledge explosion, increasing costs of libraries coupled with decreasing sources of revenue, and radical technological changes in the transfer of information by electronic means -- is forcing libraries to adopt new approaches to one of the fundamental functions and responsibilities of libraries, viz. the rational development of collections to meet user needs.

We stand today, therefore, at a new point in American library development where we must reexamine old assumptions, methods, and techniques in the development of our collections generally and of our unusual collections such as those in Japanese and other foreign languages specifically. It is my purpose here today to attempt to identify and examine some of the key issues which I see as requiring attention before we can move into that brave new world that beckons us, a national library network of interconnected parts providing timely, economical, and effective services to a clientele scattered throughout the nation.

Before turning to the issues themselves, however, I want to spend a moment or two discussing certain other factors which must be examined before we can effectively evaluate certain proposals that are being pressed upon us by those advocating local, regional and national coordination of collection development. These factors relate first to the constituency we serve, and second to the collections we administer. Both of these, of course, have been addressed in papers by Marius Jansen and by Hideo Kaneko, but I wish here to focus on certain unknowns that relate directly to the key issues that we will be examining.

The nature of the clientele

Libraries are service organizations, and the very first question that

needs to be examined is the size and characteristics of the constituency served. One assumes that individual East Asian libraries continuously monitor their readers, and accordingly have a very clear picture of the number of clients they serve, the specific interests by subject matter and format as governed by existing and planned academic programs requiring library support, facility in the use of Japanese language materials, the extent and nature of the demand for materials not held locally, and the extent of dependence on research resources elsewhere, including Japan, which obviate the need for locally held materials.

A number of studies have analyzed at least the academic component of the potential users of Japanese collections.[1,2,3,4] Thus a survey conducted covering the 1974-1975 period revealed some 846 academic specialists on Japan in American colleges and universities,[5] with 45.9% specializing in the humanities, 41.7% in the social sciences, and 11.4% in the professions and other disciplines.[6] In addition some 971 students were enrolled in various graduate degree programs.[7] In short, the study revealed about 1800 potential academic users of American collections.

According to a related study of the language competence of American specialists on Japan, about 93% indicated that they were able to utilize Japanese language material, some with difficulty, but more than one half claiming good facility in reading.[8] Moreover, language skills vary with academic specialization. Language and literature specialists rank highest in the three skills of reading, writing and speaking. In reading, the highest ranking went to language and literature specialists, followed by those in political science, history, religion, anthropology, art, economics, sociology, and other disciplines.[9]

These figures present us with a series of problems. In the academic world, at least 93% of specialists constitute a potential clientele for the Japanese collections being amassed in American academic libraries both large and small. Yet as underscored by Richard De Gennaro in his prize-winning article on resource sharing published in the journal, American Libraries,[10] substantial numbers of the American professoriate neither conduct current research nor publish contrary to the "publish or perish" stereotype popularly held by the public. Even in the top-tier universities in the United States, 22% of the professors said that they had never or rarely published, compared with 40% at the second-tier institutions, 44% at the third tier, and 80% at the lowest-tier institutions.[11] On the other hand, when academics are asked where cutbacks should occur if needed, they respond by suggesting athletic programs (73%) as the first to be cut, with libraries coming at the bottom of the list (4%, along with faculty salaries).[12] The reason for this strong support of libraries is that by and large "....the American academic profession is a teaching profession.... Large majorities of the professoriate are not engaged in research work, don't publish much of anything, and describe their interests as primarily in teaching.... Faculty showed themselves, on the other hand, to be strongly resistant to cuts in expenditures for libraries.... You and I might think of a library as a research enterprise, but at most American colleges and universities, it is primarily an instrument

in the teaching program."[13] Moreover, even among those who utilize our library resources and publish, a substantial number may be conducting a large part of their research in Japan, since the same survey shows that Japan has received far more American faculty members than any other country outside North America and Europe.[14]

Coming closer to home, Professor Robert Ward of Stanford University has just recently conducted a study of potential regional users of the East Asian libraries in the Hoover Institution and the University of California, Berkeley. Elicited were responses from East Asian scholars in California, Texas, Arizona, and Colorado. Questions were asked on the use of Japanese language materials, the adequacy of private collections, publications resulting from research, use of libraries in Berkeley and Stanford, use of interlibrary loan services, methods of off-campus library research, availability of library catalogs, adequacy of local Japanese language resources and use of other libraries.

The results of this study have not yet been published, but a basic desideratum for the field is obviously a nationwide survey of this type to identify and analyze not only the academic component of our constituency in depth but also other potential users. As to the latter, we are on even shakier grounds because we know very little either in terms of the absolute numbers, or of the characteristics, of those from the business and government world, or from the Japanese ethnic community, who are potential users and supporters of our collections. This, of course, stems from the traditional division of American libraries according to their clienteles, and since most East Asian collections serve academics, they have had little or no occasion to work with public, government, and special libraries in the service of their readers. But some of our public libraries -- notably those in New York, San Francisco, and Honolulu -- have modest collections in belle lettres and juvenilia for public circulation. Moreover, the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, the Library of Congress, and Engineering Library in New York, the Linda Hall Library in Kansas City, and other special libraries service the need for assistance in Japanese technical and scientific literature. The question needs to be asked, therefore, to what extent it is feasible and salutary for cooperation among academic, public, and special libraries in serving specialized clienteles inadquately assisted at the present time.

To summarize, in my opinion, we need to have the answers to a series of questions relating to the actual and potential constituency for Japanese library services before we can embark on any national effort to rationalize collection development efforts. We need answers to such questions as the following:

1. What is the size and the distribution by geography and discipline of academic specialists on Japan? What use do they actully make of our collections, by direct visit or by interlibrary sharing of resources?

2. What is the size and what are the characteristics of non-academic component of potential users?

3. What practical, theoretical, and legal barriers stand in the way of closer cooperation among all segments of the library world in making available expensive and scarce resources which are relatively little-used to a clientele scattered throughout the 50 states of the union?

The nature of the collections

If we do not know enough about our readers, we may also be inadequately informed concerning the collections we supervise. I am sure that we individually have a very firm grasp of our individual collections, with respect to size, special strengths, weaknesses, and usefulness in responding to the needs of our local patrons. What concerns me here is the extent and depth of information we have on the collections as a whole, from the national perspective.

Quantitatively we are well served, in having available statistics gathered over the past quarter of a century on the growth and total size of the collections, as well as selected figures on personnel and acquisition costs, through the quinquennial surveys compiled by Dr. T. H. Tsien of Chicago.[15] Thus we know that there are some 51 libraries in the U.S. with Japanese language holdings ranging in size from 1000 volumes to over 500,000.[16] We know that there are some 21 -- those represented here today -- with holdings in excess of 20,000 volumes. It has been suggested in an earlier study that the country needed some 20 research collections with collections in excess of 40,000 volumes, including three with collections of some 250,000-500,000 volumes.[17] On the other hand, as substantial funds have become available in recent years -- directly from Japanese and U.S. government sources, as well as from government and private foundations -- there has developed a clear practice of limiting the special funding to 10 libraries in this country.

What then is the optimum number of such collections? Three? Ten? Twenty?

The optimum number of collections cannot be determined in vacuo. The most important variables which might lead us to such a number would appear to be the following: the total number of readers to be served and their distribution; the number of centers of Japanese studies offering graduate level programs requiring access to Japanese language materials; an analysis of these centers according to graduate instruction and research by major discipline; adequacy of existing collections to support graduate instruction and research; geographic distribution of centers and libraries; and total funding requirements for varying numbers of collections of various sizes and service potentials.

There is a clear correlation between universities offering comprehensive graduate programs in the humanities and social sciences and the extent of their library resources and those offering limited programs and their libraries. For example, according to the Massey study, some 15 universities,

all with substantial collections, led the list of graduate course offerings in Japanese studies; while 14 which offered limited Ph.D programs possessed relatively minor collections (with one exception).[18]

Thus, the question of determining the optimum number of collections of various types -- ranging from comprehensive research collections capable of supporting instructional and research programs in depth in the humanities and social sciences with some attention also to the professions, through more limited collections supporting research and teaching programs in selected subdisciplines such as history, political science, and literature, to collections consisting essentially of basic reference sources comprising highly selected encyclopedias, dictionaries and bibliographies -- obviously is related as suggested to the optimum number of language and area studies centers required nationally. To date, I know of no overall objective effort to address this series of related questions. But in fact, the academic market place may have done the job of analysis for us already in establishing the present pattern of existing centers created by the push and pull of economizing forces in academia. What remains is to analyze existing centers and collections in greater depth to determine the degree of synchronization of research programs with research collections. The analysis will necessarily be largely quantitative in terms of disciplinary or subject coverage.

This leads inevitably to the next major element lacking in our attempt to assess and then develop the collections from the national point of view -- namely, a qualitative analysis in depth of existing Japanese libraries. Aside from Naomi Fukuda's 1962 study of selected Japanese collections in the United States[19], there has been no attempt to critically analyze all existing collections and to provide a guide to their specialized holdings. Dr. T. H. Tsien, curator emeritus of the Far Eastern Library, University of Chicago, has long championed a project for the compilation of a directory of East Asian library resources along the lines of similar guides available for African studies and for East European studies,[20] but to date without success. Miss Fukuda has also pressed for a directory of Japanese resources.

Such a directory would not only permit a qualitative assessment of our national strengths and weaknesses in Japanese language and related materials, it would serve as the general key to the unlocking of those resources to the scholarly public, thus providing the initial step in improving access to the collections.

Bibliographic controls and their relationship to problems of access

If we do not yet have a general key leading to the overall treasures hidden in our repositories, we nevertheless do have available a number of general and special catalogs useful for providing both generalized information on specific library resources as well as a quick check on locating individual Japanese language publications wanted by readers. Generally speaking, however, existing national bibliographies while valuable are less than satisfactory in providing information on Japanese resources. One need only glance through the two published versions of the National Union Catalog, the

Union List of Serials, New Serials Titles, and the National Register of Microform Masters to realize that the omissions of Japanese language titles are of such magnitude that they cannot function in any substantially useful way to satisfy user needs. Into this vacuum of unmet needs have moved specialized publishers and individual libraries seeking to make known the contents of East Asian libraries beyond the local campuses they serve. We are fortunate, for example, to have the G. K. Hall catalogs for four of the top 10 academic libraries with strong Japanese collections -- viz., those at California (Berkeley), the Hoover Institution, Chicago, and now Michigan. In addition, a partial record of LC's holdings -- books and periodicals cataloged from 1957-1971 -- has been issued by G. K. Hall as the Far Eastern Languages Catalog; and the same firm has published the catalog of the Oriental Collection of the New York Public Library. Individual libraries too have issued special catalogs and lists over the years, such as the Arai-Gibu Catalog of the Glenn Shaw Collection at the East-West Center Library (Honolulu: 1967); the University of Michigan Asia Library's A Select List of Japanese Serials (Ann Arbor: 1973); and the University of Chicago Far Eastern Library's Far Eastern Serials (Chicago: 1977). Other guides, such as the Union Card File of Oriental Vernacular Serials: Japanese Titles (Washington, D. C.: 1965; available from the Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress), are in need of update.

Despite the availability of these catalogs, there still remain major libraries whose contents are not readily known and accessible beyond the confines of the campuses on which, in effect, they are imprisoned. Notable in this group are the Japanese collections in the Harvard-Yenching Institute Library in Cambridge; in the East Asian Collection at Yale; in the East Asian Library at Columbia; in the Gest Oriental Library and East Asian Collection at Princeton; in the highly specialized East Asian Collection at the University of Maryland; in the Oriental Library of the University of California, Los Angeles; in the Asian Collection, University of Hawaii; and of course in the Library of Congress. All of these are substantial collections, ranging in size from 50,000 to over half a million volumes. Inability to locate wanted titles through published catalogs in six of the top 10 collections is a major deficiency in the national bibliographical apparatus. The problem was addressed in the recent study conducted by the American Council of Learned Societies on problems affecting East Asian libraries, with a recommendation that an East Asian National Union Catalog project be given first priority attention.[21]

Once a desired collection or work is located, there remains for the scholar the problem of gaining physical access to the collection or title. The traditional method of intramural consultation on the library premises is, of course, a popular and still widely used remedy to the lack of local resources, and will continue to play a major role in the provision of service of Japanese language materials. Possible ways of assisting readers who have come from substantial distances need to be explored with a view to facilitating such visits. Already individual libraries which have been the recipients of major grants are offering grants for travel and living expenses. The Asia Library at the University of Michigan and the Gest

Collection of Princeton are cases in point. Others offer a waiver of substantial user fees -- for example, Harvard and Yale. Moreover, the Northeast Asia Council of the Association for Asian Studies has been making available small travel-research grants over the past two years to enable American scholars in Japanese and Korean studies located in colleges and universities lacking strong library resources to travel to centers of strength to utilize their collections.

Clearly we see in the developmental stage a certain pattern emerging: scarce financial resources are being channeled to a small number -- ten -- of research centers and collections. The services offered by such collections are being broadened to subsidize non-local patrons. Put in other words, a small percentage of funds potentially available for national development of collections is being diverted not to purchase publications but to move researchers to the publications. This is a trend requiring close attention since its implications for national funding for certain collections are quite obvious.

In addition to direct access, there are also the usual extramural remote-use methods, primarily interlibrary loan and photoduplication. The frustrations of interlibrary loan are so well known that they need not detain us here except to list them. They include the lack of comprehensive union catalogs and union lists already mentioned; intolerable delays in the procesing of requests;[22] delays in the U.S. Postal Service which have led, in some communities, to the establishment of commercial library express service; unavailability of materials located but not-on-shelf or not sendable; and the problem of the unbalanced flow of materials, with the largest academic libraries being disproportionately impacted by loan requests. In the Japanese case, this imbalance may become even greater as funding agencies set as one of their conditions the making available of works freely to regional as well as national users.

The photoreproduction of desired materials also has its defects, including lengthy lead times and high costs for filming or reproduction. There are in addition hidden costs to the lending library since books photocopied are susceptible to damage in the copying process. In some cases, the loosening or cutting of bindings are necessary, thus leading to the excessive or premature deterioration of works and the attendant costs to the library of preservation measures. In our eagerness to serve the present reader, we often overlook the danger of placing heavy costs on future use. There is also the additional problem of copyright protection of photocopied material, although at least one observor concludes that the new U.S. copyright law will have little or no effect on photocopying by libraries.[23]

In the future looms the possibility of the telefacsimile transmission of entire texts. For ordinary library purposes, existing devices appear to be too costly and too slow. Recent advances in telecommunications equipment, however, both in increasing capacity to transmit and in lowering of capital and operating costs, suggest that the facsimile transmission of at least relatively short texts may well become an important feature of library service in the not too distant future.

Problems related to coordinated collection development

The ACLS Steering Committee for a Study of the Problems of East Asian Libraries in its report suggested action on four basic categories of material requiring attention in the development of a national resource sharing system. They are: 1) national cooperation on the acquisition of retrospective materials, including a greater effort on the part of LC to acquire older publications and some division of labor in acquisitions efforts; 2) inclusion of East Asian materials in the program of the proposed National Periodicals Center; 3) inclusion of East Asian books in the planning for a national current foreign monograph collection dedicated to interlibrary loan; 4) support of national documentation centers with special attention to ephemera and fugitive materials not easily acquired by libraries.[24]

I should like to take a somewhat different approach in this discussion of cooperation and coordination in collection development at the national level. But before we contemplate the problems faced by individual libraries in attempting to mold their collections into the developing network of libraries, let me first outline very briefly a certain emerging consensus on how the problem might be attacked from the national perspective.

The concept of a national library network has been with us for some time. Its essential rationale was clearly spelled out in the report prepared by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science in its 1975 report entitled Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services.[25] Networking may be seen as an attempt to use modern electronic transmission and information processing equipment to solve a number of major problems faced by libraries, such as increased costs of acquiring, organizing, housing, preserving and servicing of library materials; difficulties in recruiting and compensating skilled staff knowledgeable in a wide range of languages and subjects; the growth of knowledge; varying levels of resources and funding; costs of sharing relatively little used materials; and the need to serve ill-served constituencies.[26] The Commission suggested that library functions which could obviously benefit from networking include cataloging, interlibrary lending, and "coordinated acquisition" programs.[27]

Unique collections and major resources are to be made available nationwide, with "unique collections" being defined as "a body of materials and information which share a common characteristic, such as form (newspapers), period(Renaissance), language (Japanese), or subject (chemistry)."[28] Very heavy responsibilities are laid on the Library of Congress, envisioned as functioning as the National Library in the National Program. Included are: 1) expansion of lending activities to those of a National Lending Library of final resort, together with improvements in photocopying-preservation programs and in interlibrary communications and document and text delivery systems; (2) expansion of NPAC; and 3) operation of a National Serials Service.[29]

The establishment of a national collection of monographs dedicated to

interlibrary loan and housed at the Library of Congress is still very much a vision for the distant future. Prospects are dim for the further expansion of NPAC either to extend country coverage or to expand coverage of library materials beyond monographs.

The development of such a national library network assumes, among other things, a well developed system of bibliographic controls and a mature system for the computer processing of multiscript bibliographic data. We have observed that bibliographic controls for Japanese language materials are in an imperfect state of development. Moreover, in the case of East Asian language materials written with Chinese characters, a major problem arises in the electronic processing and transmission of bibliographic data. As to technical solutions there is no end, as we have seen in numerous text processing systems developed in Japan, Taiwan, Korea, England, and the U.S. Currently the Library of Congress has the capacity to incorporate only roman letter cataloging data into its MARC data base, and it is still several years away from Chinese character text capabilities. OCLC recently received an NEH grant to experiment with the computer processing of non-roman data -- except for bibliographic data in East Asian scripts. The California Library Authority for Systems and Services is investigating the feasibility of utilizing existing computer systems to handle Chinese character texts. Several problems remain before a system can be developed which can be employed in an American environment. First, there is the problem of the develoment of a standard character set for Chinese logographs usable not only in the U.S. but also in China, Japan and Korea. This includes technical orthographic problems, but the primary issue is probably political, since any solution should ideally involve international agreement among the five governments of East Asia alone. Second, there is the further problem of the development of digital coding necessary to generate Chinese and other characters by computer on a CRT. The U.S. interagency group known as the Chinese-English Translation Assistance (CETA) project has digitized some 14,000 Chinese characters, and this coding has been adopted by the Cambridge University Chinese Language Project. It is possible that this coding will become an Anglo-American standard. Third, and most important, there is the cost effective problem. Simply put the question is whether the amount of traffic generated for cataloging and reference purposes by the American library community can ever justify the substantial capital and operating cost requirements of a national system. Even for other non-logographic, nonroman alphabet scripts -- such as those used for the transcription of Cyrillic, Hebraic and Arabic texts -- the interim solution being proposed is conversion to romanized forms. While the Committee on East Asian Libraries has taken the stand that romanized texts are unacceptable, economic requirements may well force the use of romanized bibliographic entries, at least for the immediate future.

Even if bibliographic control and technical requirements can be met, there is, as many recent observers have suggested, a human factor to be taken into consideration. For example, in an address at the 1978 annual meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies, Warren J. Haas, the new President of the Council on Library Resources, stated that he saw four issues dominating the academic research library scene during the next few years. He described

these as: 1) the development of a comprehensive computerized bibliographic system pulling together fragmented and disparate elements which have been created to date; 2) the establishment of a national collection of materials, commencing with a National Periodicals Center...; 3) the evolution of a national library system as bibliograpic controls and national collections slowly develop; and 4) the promotion of changes in the library and information science profession which are needed to respond to fundamental changes occuring in the field." He emphasized the need to promote change in the attitudes and values of professional librarians and information scientists, and argued for "the basic need to come to grips with the conflict between centralization of services and the autonomy of individual libraries."[30]

Robert F. Moran of the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, makes much the same point on the need for attitudinal change in a recent article on "Library Cooperation and Change."[31] Moran points out that despite a long history of proposals and projects for cooperative acquisitions and resource sharing, in fact such programs have had little impact, and he concludes that before significant improvements can occur, "basic attitudinal and methodological changes are necessary." He dubs changes that have been made "essentially cosmetic"; suggests that "librarians are not really committed to cooperation as a key means to the achievement of library goals;" and that the "majority of academic librarians continue to believe and act as though almost all needs of their clients can or ought to be met through the client's library."[32] Patricia Battin, Mr. Haas's successor at Columbia as University Librarian, suggested in a recent luncheon address to Washington, D.C. area librarians that the reason for the tenacity with which librarians hold to outmoded views of libraries as autonomous institutions lies in the quintessentially American "philosophy of expansionism and infinite resources."[33]

Whatever the ultimate sources of our dysfunctional lack of cooperation, it is clear that when we consider concrete programs of action the problems appear to be of such an overwhelming nature that very little of substance is accomplished, as Moran suggests. Take, for example, proposals relating to: 1) the National Periodicals Center; 2) the Center for Research Libraries; and 3) coordinated collection development.

The National Periodicals Center

American libraries appear to be facing a crisis in periodicals because of rising costs -- of subscriptions, of processing, and of servicing -- at a time when acquisition budgets are static or shrinking. A national program to address the problem has been recommended by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences, and the benefits to be derived by the East Asian library community include: broader access for local users, greater selectivity in local serials collection development, better use of limited storage facilities, and improved preservation control."[34]

There is envisioned a 3-level program commencing with local, state, and regional library systems responsible for meeting routine requests at Level 1;

then moving to a National Periodicals Center or Centers possessing comprehensive sets of periodicals dedicated to lending and photocopying at Level 2; and ending with existing national library and other specialized collections as libraries of last resort at Level 3.[35]

The Library of Congress, the Center for Research Libraries, and the Universal Serials and Book Exchange are mentioned as possible bases of the National Periodicals Center. The Task Force has recommended that LC operate and manage the Center. LC in turn requested that the Council on Library Resources study the recommendation, and as of the date of this writing, the Council was momentarily expected to submit its study.*

In the Japanese field, Hideo Kaneko earlier this year conducted a survey of costs of Japanese periodicals for the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission, and his report suggests that the major academic libraries are subscribing to varying numbers of titles -- ranging from 164 to 620 at a cost of around $6,400 to $13,000 per year -- with the Library of Congress subscribing to some 1,248 serial titles at a cost of about $38,000 a year. The smaller libraries appear to be apportioning a larger percentage of their book budgets to periodical subscriptions. This is a good beginning on the problem of journals, but obviously more is needed. For example, we need not only to update the Union List of Oriental Vernacular Serials: Japanese Titles, but we also need a master survey of journals important to Japanese studies. From such a list, we can commence planning for a possible division of collecting responsibilities to insure adequate coverage of the journal literature. In a recent check of LC's current Japanese serials holdings against such a standard list -- Current Contents of Academic Journals in Japan: the Humanities and the Social Sciences -- we were startled to discover that we were not receiving 48 of the 214 titles indexed. Whatever LC's role may be in the national program to rationalize periodicals control, LC will have to improve its accessions to be able to discharge its responsibilities.

Another promising project is the proposed publication of Japanese government serials in microfiche by the National Diet Library. We need to investigate why this project was received so cooly when first proposed some years ago; and to what extent the currently revived plan will meet our needs. In this connection we need to consider the national responsibilities of two current depositories of government documents, LC and the University of California, Berkeley.

* Published in September 1978 by the Council on Library Resources, Inc., under the title, A National Periodicals Center: Technical Development Plan.

It is clear then, that in the problem area of the control of periodicals flowing into our collections from Japan we need to adopt a multi-pronged attack in order to facilitate the work of the National Periodicals Center and its objective of reducing costs to us individually while, at the same time, improving service to readers. We need an informed assessment of the universe of Japanese serials with an eye to selecting -- or having selected for us, preferably by our colleague specialists in Japan -- those journals indispensable for Japanese studies programs. We need an updated union list of Japanese serials showing current holdings, thus indicating the extent to which Level 1 libraries can be expected to respond to needs of local scholars. We need, if it is possible to do so, some allocation or division of responsibilities for the coverage of lesser used journals, perhaps by subject. We need to be able to recommend to the National Periodicals Center a list of those journals for which it should take responsibility. And finally, we need to know what is held especially by the Library of Congress and other specialized libraries.

Center for Research Libraries

The closing of European libraries to American scholars during World War II was the impetus behind the Farmington Plan idea of having at least one copy of a research work in an American library. That idea, considerably modified, still governs selections for the collections of the Center for Research Libraries, which concentrates on certain types of material for which, predictably, there will be low demand at the local, regional, and even national level. CRL has, as a consequence, accepted responsibility for such material as retrospective journals, foreign dissertations, and microfilms of archival documents. In the case of foreign language material, CRL has established a series of organized programs to acquire --especially in microform highly specialized material through its cooperative microform-- programs covering Africana (Cooperative Africana Microform Program, or CAMP), South Asia (SAMP), Southeast Asia (SEAM), and Latin America (LAMP). CRL also acquires for its member libraries individual microforms of East Asian language materials e.g., the Asahi Shimbun in microfilm. Such material is of course available on inter-library loan to researchers belonging to member universities. One question which has been raised often -- so far without results -- but which now needs to be considered seriously is the establishment of an EAMP -- an East Asian Microform Program, one component of which would be Japanese microfilm and microfiche publications. The knowledge that sets of certain high priced documentary collections from Japan repose in the collections of CRL should comfort Japanese bibliographers seeking to squeeze the last yen out of tight book budgets.

Collection analysis and coordinated acquisitions

In his pessimistic forecast of hard times ahead for research libraries, Richard De Gennaro, whose article has been cited previously, concludes that while resource sharing is essential it is not a panacea, and that major economies will not be possible through interlibrary lending, regional

consortia, or networking. "The importance of resource sharing mechanisms," he states, "and particularly the most cost-effective ones -- the centralized libraries' libraries, such as the Center for Research Libraries and the British Lending Library Division -- is not so much that they will save us funds we can reallocate to other purposes, but that they will permit us to continue to have access to a large universe of materials we can no longer afford, spending our diminishing funds on the materials we need and use most."[36]

How then do we determine "the materials we need and use most?" How do we insure that we will continue to have "access to a large universe of materials" we can no longer afford? One way is to re-examine the basic assumptions undergirding our collection development efforts, and here we are fortunate in having available a very interesting program being conducted by the Collection Analysis Project (CAP) of the ARL Office of Management Studies. Essentially CAP attempts to examine traditional methods of allocating funds for collection development based on virtually automatic increments to existing programs. It seeks to develop a more rational system, taking into account a whole host of variables, including university program needs, book and journal prices, availability of publications, forecasts of price increases, and a continuous and continuing review of the collections and their relationship to changing instructional and research programs. Moreover, the impact of resource sharing projects must be taken into consideration since an obvious tactic to reduce cost is not to allocate scarce funds for low-use or expensive materials known to be accessible elsewhere.

In a report on CAP to ARL, Jeffrey J. Gardner pointed to a paradox when he observed that research library collections "are supported primarily to serve local program needs, but they are -- individually and in the aggregate -- a national resource. This dual role has brought with it special responsibilities which create tension between serving university program needs and serving national needs."[37] The problem is, of course, that local institutions have traditionally borne, and will probably continue to bear for some time, a national burden without major compensating subsidization from either the national treasury or from national sources. On the other hand, some relief is already in sight in programs funded by, for example, the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission where one requirement is that the applying institution must justify its proposal in terms of serving regional or national needs.

In a paper accompanying Gardner's report, Duane Webster describes four specific aspects of CAP -- operating practices, collection assessment, resource sharing, and preservation. With regard to resource sharing, he explains that "it examines the influence of evolving national and regional programs in the library's collection programs."[38]

It is this dimension -- the influence wielded by neighboring, regional and national programs on local decisions on collection development -- that will be most interesting to watch during the coming years.

Equally vital under CAP is the attempt to formulate a clear statement of developmental policy. This attempt to rationalize the collection development process, includes such features as a statement of general purpose (e.g., support of teaching and research), language restrictions, geographical and chronological limitations, types of material collected or excluded, breakdowns by discipline or subject, and levels of collecting. Typically there may be five levels of collecting, as in one of the earlier guides available and issued in 1970 by Stanford entitled Book Selection Policies of the Libraries of Stanford University.[39] The levels are as follows:

A. Intensive. Sufficient to support doctoral and postdoctoral research.

B. Comprehensive. A step below A, with certain restrictions on materials e.g., mss.

C. Beginning research.

D. Teaching level.

E. Reference level.

The specific "Book Selection Policy" for East Asia indicates that the purpose is to support doctoral and postdoctoral research; that Japanese language materials and the geographic area of Japan are to be covered; that all historical periods are to be covered but with emphasis on modern times; that the humanities are to be covered at level D (Teaching); history, and the social and political sciences at level C (Beginning research); and pre-modern history at level D. There is no mention of the natural sciences.

It will be interesting to monitor the evolution of Stanford's collecting policy as cooperation and coordination of activities between Stanford and the University of California broadens and deepens, particularly in view of the "multi-level system" advocated by the University of California. The concept here is multiple levels of libraries as contrasted to the traditional view of a single level autonomous campus library ("level" here is, of course, used in an entirely different meaning from that of the preceding paragraph). The system as proposed is to consist of six levels of libraries, including departmental and college, campus, regional, university and state, national, and international libraries. At both the regional and university/state levels, there is to be coordination with private and other state and local libraries in the entire "system."[40] Already in existence is the U.C. Berkeley-Stanford Research Cooperative Program in which the library resources of two major universities within 75 miles of each other are made available to users on both campuses through such means as improved telecommunications, and the provision of jitney service (the Gutenberg Express) to move both researchers and books between the two campuses on a twice daily basis. If this experiment is continued and further developed, it cannot help but influence the collecting policies of each of the libraries especially since, in the East Asian field, the two tend to complement each other.

In summary

Throughout this paper I have pointed to a number of issues requiring attention before we move on to the next stage in the national development of Japanese collections in American libraries. These are, in a sense, preconditions to further progress, since little movement is possible without additional analysis and development. In summing up, let me merely list these issues as an indication of the magnitude of the overall problems facing us:

1. An in-depth study of our clientele, actual and potential.

2. An in-depth analysis of our collections leading to the determination of the optimum number of collections needed as well as to the publication of a directory of resources and of essential union catalogs and lists.

3. Improvements in interlibrary sharing, including improving access to collections by scholars wherever located through direct visits and extramural lending and photocopying activities.

4. Developing the capability to process Chinese and Japanese character texts by computer.

5. Compilation of a master list of serials required to support research in Japanese studies, and providing recommendations for the proposed National Periodicals Center.

6. Control of Japanese government documents.

7. Possible establishment of an East Asian Microform Program under the auspices of the CRL.

8. Drafting of collection analysis statements taking into consideration evolving regional and national resource banks, thus leading eventually to the coordinated development of collections at the regional and national levels.

Related issues which I have been unable to touch upon include provision for documentation centers which focus on contemporary political, economic, and social trends and which collect specialized materials -- such as social science data and ephemera -- not easily acquired by libraries; the role of the Library of Congress in the evolving network of libraries, especially with respect to the responsibility for collecting Japanese material; and problems relating to the staffing, housing and preservation of our collections. The list of our problems is long indeed, but we are fortunate in one respect in having available for the first time the financial resources needed to address the problems that have bedevilled us for so long. The result is that instead of merely reacting to the crises of the day, we now have the opportunity through workshops such as this to examine long range solutions to our problems. I trust that this will be the first in a series of workshops.

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REACTION TO WARREN TSUNEISHI'S PAPER

Kenneth K. Tanaka
University of Chicago

The first priority of a Japanese collection is to support the University's teaching and research programs in Japanese studies. However, because no individual collection can meet all its needs, it must also depend on other collections. Furthermore, due to an ever increasing number of requests from smaller institutions, major collections must serve not only their own users but also clientele from outside. Thus, cooperative resource sharing on a regional as well as a nation-wide basis becomes more and more urgent.

The practical realities of national bibliographic control (including holdings information) and accessibility of materials must be faced. Specifically, programs must be developed which do the following:

-- provide a current National Union Catalog and Union List of Serials for Japanese materials, and a well-analyzed guide to subject-oriented Japanese collections in the U.S.; NUC and ULS should be updated perhaps by means of a network such as OCLC;
-- create an interlibrary loan consortium network among ten major East Asian collections by telecommunication to provide services to smaller institutions;
-- enhance accessibility of materials by compensating visiting scholars and professional librarians, and expanding the existing Interlibrary Loan Program;
-- ensure coverage by the Library of Congress for a general clientele of subject and geographic areas which are not covered by other research libraries.

REACTION TO WARREN TSUNEISHI'S PAPER

NATIONAL RESOURCE SHARING: A VIEW FROM LOCAL PERSPECTIVE

Ernest J. Tsai
Washington University in St. Louis

Almost all libraries share the problems of financial pressures, increasing difficulty in obtaining desired materials, exhaustion of space and ever escalating operating costs. When the largest of libraries have come to realize that the traditional approach of self-sufficiency is no longer viable, resource sharing becomes an attractive alternative--how to maximize the accessibility to materials and to minimize the costs. Three key issues then emerge if we are willing, not to continue the traditional approach, but to accept a new concept of resource sharing: to have access to materials instead of local ownership, to have readily available location information, and to have a delivery system that carries information in time.

In spite of a long history of library cooperation that can be traced back as far as the second century B.C. when the great library at Alexandria contracted resource sharing with the library at Pergamum, or a few centuries further back in the case of China, experience has shown that the basic inadequacies in interlibrary borrowing and lending include the failure to fill a high percentage of the requests and a slow response time for those that are filled. A lack of a union catalog for Japanese materials comes to mind when we face the problem that a great many needed titles are hidden somewhere and thus remain inaccessible. The commitment that the lending library is primarily serving its own patrons contributes the major problem of slow response time.

The introduction of computer and communication technology has altered our expectation in library cooperation. We are moving away from the idea of ownership of resources serving a local clientele to a system of national resources serving the entire nation. To illustrate how this system may function, I will start with the emerging concept of a national library network that links together local networks. Since the local network stores cataloging data for the holdings of member libraries, the on-line national union catalog that is made available on the national network can be viewed as the combined holdings of the local networks.[1] The local terminal enables us to find the location of a needed title, for which we can make a request directly to the owning library through computer-to-computer communication. After the book is brought to be scanned by a television camera, the images of the text are transmitted to and displayed on our TV screen or reproduced as printed pages. Thus, in a matter of few minutes, we have access to the material through the simple process of locating and delivering, which remain to be two elements that cause much of the frustration and failure in the current aproach of interlibrary cooperation.

At this point one may raise a question: How can Japanese materials have any part in such a network in the absence of computer capability to process

the Chinese and Japanese character text? Our view for the future prospect is positive. As far as the delivery system is concerned, we see no difference between Japanese texts and Western ones when the video transmission is utilized. The VideoFax system, which is based on the concept of distributing images of documents that we just mentioned, is capable of providing electronic delivery of hand-written or printed documents via cable TV system, microwave, satellite, or telephone network to distant locations in the same manner as any television picture. The Japanese text can be recorded and stored as an electronic image on videotape that can later be retrieved and viewed in its original size, or transmitted to various locations.[2] Funded by a grant from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under the Telecommunication Demonstration Program, the TALINET project--an experiment testing the effectiveness of a video system--is currently being conducted in the Mountain-Plains region and other locations. When the demonstration of the project proves to be successful, this delivery system may well have a drastic impact on our approach to resource sharing, especially relatively short texts such as journal articles.

We notice that, from our experience, requests for journal articles constitute more than half of the items on interlibrary loan. It is also a matter of general practice that many libraries have committed large portions of their budgets to standing orders for serials. Yet a small number of journal titles account for a large percentage of the use. It seems obvious, then, that the program of the proposed National Periodicals Center to include a comprehensive Japanese periodical collections, especially low-used titles, will not only supplant a large portion of interlibrary loan requests, but also relieve the local book budget substantially so that it can be reallocated for other needed materials. As a recent report of the American Council of Learned Societies indicates, such a national program will benefit Japanese collections in the areas of "broader access for local users, greater selectivity in local serials collection development, better use of limited storage facilities, and improved preservation control."[3]

True, at the moment, the computer processing of Japanese texts is not fully operational; a few more years may be required before the acceptable form of machine-readable records of Japanese texts can be developed so that the holdings of Japanese collections will become part of the on-line national union catalog. In order to keep up with the national mainstream, however, the interim solution for use is to use romanized bibliographical entries. I share the view of Warren Tsuneishi that such an alternative seems inevitable. It is not the romanized form that we prefer to the vernacular entry; on the contrary, the romanized form approximates the sound at best that creates much of the confusion and frustration when we attempt to identify the original title or personal name through romanization. It is our desire to have access to truly comprehensive holdings of the national resources that concerns us--to have access to the on-line national union catalog otherwise unavailable to us. For this reason, I like to urge our colleagues in the Midwest to have active participation in the MLDMS (MIDLNET Library Data Management System) pilot project, a national prototype system for a regional bibliographic network designed to link the emerging national system with individual libraries.[4]

The significance of our participation in such a local network at the beginning stage to anticipate a national network will gain a further dimension when we come to take a closer look at the reader's needs for Western language materials on Japanese subjects. For those of us responsible for Japanese collection development, we have often overlooked these needs in our preoccupation with materials in Japanese. As I understand, Western language materials constitute more than half of the teaching and research needs of our faculty and students. In the environment of a typical medium-sized or smaller library, this territory is usually in a state of vacuum--with the shortage of qualified staff in the main library to handle these subject fields, the Japanese bibliographer is expected to cover for this area while he or she has little free time to stay away from the responsibilities for the Japanese collection, or there is no budget allocated to these materials.

Once the on-line national union catalog becomes a reality, the approach to national resource development will require a new structure. Like the National Periodicals Center which concentrates on serials, the national centers such as the Center for Research Libraries, Library of Congress, and other national programs should take active responsibilities for comprehensive coverage of low-used monographs, government documents, and other materials, thus relieving the local space and budget for more highly-used materials. Many surveys provide convincing hard evidence that a large library can satisfy about 80 percent of the demands with 20 percent of its collection.[5] We are also told that more than 50 percent of library materials have never been used.[6] Although these statistics reflect a general picture of the main library, they may well apply to Japanese collections. Or we can put it the other way: While large collections are spending large portions of their budgets on low-used items in the name of status and prestige, smaller collections cannot afford status purchase but are capable of acquiring only the essentials to meet the immediate teaching needs within the narrowly defined subject fields.

It seems inevitable, when we consider the costs of books and space, the role of local library is bound to be more user-oriented, a shift away from the traditional function of materials-oriented warehouse. One study indicates that it costs about $140 to acquire and circulate a new title.[7] If this figure is confirmed in the local environment, it is certainly far more economical to invest in the mechanism that allows a local user to have access to seldom-used materials from a national center. When we compare the costs of local ownership of materials with those that can be obtained through resource sharing, we come across a study that informs us: it becomes a worthwhile purchase when a book has a least five uses. The same study calls to our attention, however, that about three quarters of the newly acquired books have five or fewer uses.[8] If we take these studies seriously, especially at the time of budgetary crunch, our book funds can be well used to tailor selective acquisitions. Ideally, then, the amount of unused library materials would be minimal.

If our past experience in library cooperation can serve as a reference for the future, there are concerns for the burden of lending on the part of

large libraries, as Warren Tsuneishi points out in his paper. We view this phenomenon as a corollary of a want of national union catalog for Japanese materials, coupled with the imbalanced distribution of national resources--the traditional approach of national funding that favors the privileged few major collections. In the era of on-line national union catalog, however, contrary to the concerns we just mentioned, a desirable reallocation will definitely be achieved with the national centers taking care of infrequently used materials on the one hand, the smaller, nearby libraries filling the lending load for the desired items on the other hand, since the location information is widely available. In fact, OCLC users have found that on-line access to information of national resources may already be serving to correct the persistent problem of inequitable distribution of interlibrary loan requests.[9]

From the preceding discussion, it is clear that, since selectivity is the key to local collection development, the information needs of the actual and potential users should be the first objective in library service. Our responsibility in linking users with resources may bear an analogy to the telephone system that owns neither the caller nor the called, but provides effective and efficient linkages.[10] Although the library may own resources, the central elements in evaluation of performance and for library funding should no longer be traditional data such as volume count, annual additions, and circulation statistics. Rather, in the user-oriented library, we shall keep asking these questions: How well the library is organized to serve the users? How quickly we are able to have the materials delivered to the users?

The tension between local self-sufficiency and resource sharing looms large in our past experience. There is and will be no substitute for strong local resources to support the basic teaching and research programs. Once we realize that the on-line national union catalog will be available to us in few years, however, it is imminent to restructure the pattern of national resource development--selectivity in local acquisitions and comprehensive coverage of low-used materials in the national programs. In order to provide better service to our users through technological capabilities, it is imperative that Japanese materials be included in the national programs, above all, the merging national library network.

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RESOURCE SHARING: REGIONAL AND LOCAL ASPECTS

RESOURCE SHARING:
A View From a Smaller Collection

Shizue Matsuda
Indiana University Library

East Asian materials are not included in this country's 851 volumes of the National Union Catalog published by the Library of Congress.[1] If we gave the National Union Catalog a true title, it should be called the National Union Catalog of Materials in the Roman Alphabet, Plus Materials in Non-roman Scripts for which Library of Congress Cards were Printed. I bring this statement at the head of my paper because I have found out that there are students who graduate from library school without knowing this fact. These one-time library school students can be my library colleagues and your library administrators today. How difficult it would be for them to understand the problems we face! I have also found out that some teaching faculty members in the East Asian field do not know that something as comprehensive and convenient as the National Union Catalog exists for material in the United States written in the Roman alphabet. If you put these two facts together, you will have a happy library administration and a content East Asian faculty because the latter will never know how much better service his colleagues in some other area of study are receiving.

In 1933, Arthur W. Hummel, the then Chief of the Division of Chinese Literature in the Library of Congress said, "Libraries in the West devoted exclusively to books in the Chinese language are unlikely ever to be numerous, but it is important that those which are established should be strategically located and comprehensive enough to meet the requirements of a given locality."[2] Since the majority of East Asian collections in the West started out by collecting material in Chinese, adding Japanese, Korean, and other languages later, we can interpret his remarks as an early outlook toward the growth of East Asian libraries in Europe and North America.

The latter part of his statement holds true today: we need regional centers with good East Asian collections that can meet the needs of the scholar community in the area. As to whether East Asian collections in the West kept from being numerous, we have only to look at our Directory of East Asian Collections in North American Libraries, 1978; it lists about a hundred member libraries. There are many more institutions that have some East Asian material integrated into their western languages collections. A tap at an OCLC terminal will reveal current Chinese and Japanese titles held at libraries at the most unexpected places. As far as the United States is concerned, the number of East Asian collections has grown to a size unpredicted by Hummel forty-five years ago. His predictions may have been based on earlier European experiences where a few well-established institutions with scholars of fame and sizable East Asian collections to back their researches had become national centers for East Asian Studies.

At the time of his report, Hummel had said that beginnings for the United States had been made at Harvard, Columbia, and the University of California and that collections in the Midwest will probably be established soon. East Asian collections which were established during the latter part of the 19th century (Harvard-Yenching 1879, Yale 1878), and the early 20th century (Columbia 1920, Princeton 1926, Chicago 1936) are still the leading East Asian libraries in this country, but Table 1 of T. H. Tsien's Current Status of East Asian Collections in American Libraries 1974/75 [3] reveals that some of the leading East Asian collections were begun after World War II and have grown to unexpected sizes during the past three decades (e.g. Hoover Institute 1945, University of Michigan 1948). The same Table 1 also shows that many more East Asian collections were built during the 1950's and 60's around the large libraries like satellites surrounding a planet.

Our workshop is concerned with only the Japanese part of the East Asian collections, so if we look at Table 9 of Tsien's report, we will find that some 86 libraries reported that they had a Japanese collection; 64 are affiliated with universities and colleges.[4] We represent this latter group. Since there were 196 institutions of higher education which employed Japan specialists in 1974/75, [5] we can assume that quite a number of Japan specialists may be working at institutions that do not have a distinct Japanese collection. Wherever these Japan specialists are, they are going to need Japanese material to do their teaching and research; they will make their requests to their libraries. Whether the books will get purchased and placed in between western books, or whether a separate Japanese (or East Asian) collection will be initiated depends on the conditions of their libraries. Some smaller colleges situated close to a major East Asian library may be lucky enough to take advantage of their geographical proximity and not bother to start a Japanese collection at all. This is an extreme case of one-sided resource sharing, or a more traditional term would be one-sided interlibrary borrowing.

Resource sharing, as defined by the Conference on Resource Sharing in Libraries, Pittsburgh 1976, is the sharing of library materials and that it involves reciprocity and contribution to others by the members.[6] Those of us who work in smaller East Asian collections know that resource sharing among East Asian libraries does not work according to the above theory. We, the smaller mostly borrow, and the large libraries who lend and lend have to charge more and more to meet their personnel expenses. A potential borrower can direct his inquiry to the card file of National Union Catalog of East Asian Material kept at the Library of Congress, but a common practice is to search through the printed book-form catalogs of U.C. Berkeley, Hoover Institute, University of Chicago, and the Library of Congress, and if not listed among them, to revert to one's own connections and send an inquiry directly to whichever library he thinks may possibly have the material. Harvard-Yenching Library must have loads of inquiries every day, and I hope they will not start charging for such inquiries.

The National Union Catalog: Retrospective which is on the drawing boards now[7] will alleviate some of the problems of loan requests converging on a few large centers. But if the Catalog were to include only the holdings of 10 or 15 of the nation's largest collections, the problem of one-sided lending will be solved only partially. The supply and demand of library materials should be taken care of at the local level as much as possible. In other words, Indiana should tap Ohio and Illinois before sending their request to a larger center. A hierarchical approach is the only way to keep the burden off the large libraries,[8] and save the local borrower from having to pay for interlibrary loans from the east coast institutions that are over-burdened with requests.

In order to achieve this hierarchical approach, the National Union Catalog: Retrospective should include the holdings of as many medium and small East Asian collections as possible, so long as their shelf lists are fit to be microfilmed. If University Microfilms' truck is too expensive to dispatch to a remote area with a small collection, the library should be allowed to do its own microfilming since the cost will not be high locally.

When OCLC began its operation, it was feared that the large libraries would be swarmed with interlibrary loan requests. On the contrary, the on-line terminal made it known that a small nearby library had the material, and since services are faster there, more requests were being routed to nearby smaller libraries who were earlier considered as perpetual borrowers. It also made them happy since they were active participants in resource sharing for the first time.[9] The same thing should happen to East Asian collections. Most of us have something special that no one else has. For example, Indiana University Library has a copy of the original edition of Shimpen Suiko Gaden, Shui-hu hua-chuan in Chinese) published in Japan between 1807-1838, translated by Bakin and illustrated by Hokusai. Although a reproduction was made last year, for someone studying Hokusai, the original becomes important. If the National Union Catalog: Retrospective does not include Indiana, this paper would be the only source to make this known.

If the National Union Catalog: Retrospective, refuses to admit smaller collections, the other recourse would be to put such holdings into a data base such as OCLC. As I have mentioned earlier, this process has already begun at libraries where the decision has been made to put the whole library's cataloging output into a computerized system. If you tap an OCLC terminal, you will find out that Georgia State University at Atlanta has Nihon Koten Bungaku Zenshū; Ohio State has Ishida Eiichirō's Shimpojiumu Nihon Kokka no Kigen, and Joint University Libraries, Nashville has Gendai Nihon Bungaku Eiyaku Senshū. These are only some examples that were flashed on the screen when I asked for "Nihon." Many of us feel that data bases in romanization (without characters) will not be sufficient for East Asian material, but I will say that it is far better than nothing. In the near future, OCLC members will be able to contact each other through interloan modules which would make it even easier for libraries to borrow from neighboring institutions.

As for microforms, since less than 20% of microforms held by East Asian libraries are in Japanese,[10] it should be easier to compile a union list of Japanese material in microforms. Again I want to insist that it should not be limited to the holdings of only the large East Asian libraries. It is not difficult to purchase microfilms produced commercially or suggest to the Center for Research Libraries that they purchase them. But it is difficult to find out whether someone has already taken the trouble to microfilm something that is needed from a library in Japan. I would like to take this opportunity to announce that Indiana University Library has an almost complete set of 207 reels of microfilms of the Ebara Collection in the Department of Literature Library of Kyoto University. I say almost complete because a few items listed in their catalog (published as a supplement to Kyoto Daigaku Bungukubu Toshogeppō in May 1959), were not possible to microfilm. The Ebara Bunko in Kyoto University (Prof. Taizō Ebara's collection went to other libraries also), is a collection of books, many of them rare editions, from medieval to modern times, and is particularly strong in literature of the Edo period. Since there is a printed catalog, we have not analyzed the 207 reels. I bring this up to prove again that each library has some unusual material which may not be available commercially, and that all medium and small libraries would like to be a part of resource sharing by offering what they have. But unless the large libraries shed their feeling of being elite and include us in national programs, we will have to be perpetual one-way borrowers.

I do not have to tell you that libraries, large and small, academic as well as public, are all going through revolutionary changes now. But I do have to remind you that there is a danger of East Asian libraries being left behind from all the technological changes just as they were left out from the National Union Catalog many years ago. Too often, an academic library's ordering, acquisitions, or circulation are computerized for material in western languages, but the East Asian library is left behind to do its work manually. If East Asian libraries want to use slow manual labor that does not provide all the information available from a computer, the library administration has to keep on providing the labor. If not, something that can be put off has to suffer to provide time for ordering, acquisitions, and circulation. That suffering falls on cataloging very easily because books wait on shelves without complaining.

Besides sharing cataloging staff and time, with interlibrary loan information as a by-product, computerized systems have upgraded the quality and depth of cataloging considerably. The following is an example:

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Z 5942
.C85        White, Anthony G.
no.1481       Local government revenues : IV.
            Miscellaneous sources : a selected
            bibliography / Anthony G. White.
            Monticello, Ill. : Council of Planning
            Librarians, 1978, c1977.
              7 p. ; 28 cm. (Exchange bibliography
            - Council of Planning Librarians ;
            1481)
              Cover title.
              .
              Ref.   Kardex

              1. Local ta    xation--United States
            --Bibliograph  y  2. Use tax--United
            States--Bibli  ography  3. Business
Tol     5-9-78  *bc                IUL+cs SEE NEXT CRD
```

Z 5942
.C85
no.1481

White, Anthony G.
Local government revenues : ... 1978, c1977. (Card 2)
Tax--United States--Bibliography 4. Licenses--United States--Bibliography 5. Service Industries--Taxation--United States--Bibliography 6. Revenue sharing--United States--Bibliography 7. Intergovernmental fiscal relations--United States--Bibliography 8. Intergovernmental tax relations--United States--Bibliography 9. Grants-in-aid--United States--Bibliography I. Title II. Series: Council of Planning Librarians. Exchange bibliography ; no. 1481

This is luxurious cataloging compared to what is available for East Asian materials. I am not saying that Library of Congress should provide more subject headings for Japanese material. I am only bringing this up as a matter of comparison. With Japanese material we are extremely fortunate because we have NPAC (National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging). When I say for comparison, this is what I mean. Again I have no intentions of denigrating the cataloging of any single library. But let me take an example for a Japanese book.

O.J.
HC 135 Okabe, Hiroji.
.041 メキシコ 経済と投資環境 岡部広治編
(東京) アジア経済研究所((発行) アジア経済出版会 (発売) 1969)
x, 458p. illus., maps. 21cm. (アジア経済研究所出版物通巻第907号)

Ja***

Shinki hitsuyō sangyō josei hō: p. 404-415.
Bibliography: p. 434-441.

T.rom.: Mekishiko.

74-816207
J

Orient.

70 (11)

O.J.
HC 135 Okabe, Hiroji. Mekishiko. (1969) (Card 2)
.041

1. Mexico—Economic conditions—1918- 2. Investments, Japanese—Mexico. I. Mexico.--Laws, statutes, etc.--Ley de fomento de industrias nuevas y necesarias. Japanese. 1969. (Series: Ajia Keizai Kenkyūjo, Tokyo. Ajia Keizai Kenkyūjo shuppanbutsu, tsūkan dai 907 gō) II. Title

Title romanized: Mekishiko.

HC135.O39 74-816207

Library of Congress 70 (11) 112 J

There is a great difference in cataloging depth between 9 subject headings, a title entry, and a serials entry for a 7 page bibliography in English and a 458 page Japanese book which has to be located by a title and 3 added entries. I am not criticizing the cataloging of either one of these books. It is just that within one library there is so much difference in access points depending on the language of the material. The point is that East Asian Libraries are never going to be able to afford in-depth cataloging, and most probably it is unnecessary. Some East Asian Libraries have never used subject headings and seem to be getting along fine with a classified catalog, which saves considerable amount of professional cataloging time. After all, assigning subject headings is the most time-consuming and professional part of cataloging. Is it better to catalog faster with minimum subject headings or to take the time to assign them hoping that it will help someone to locate the material in the future? At Indiana, the whole set of cards (author, title, general secondary, subject, etc.) for East Asian material gets filed into the Public Catalog. On the 8th floor where the East Asian Collection is, we only have author, title, and the shelf list file, which is open to the public. I think very few East Asian scholars revert to the subject file. I can say that for smaller collections, subject headings are more necessary than for larger collections for obvious reasons.

Representing a smaller collection which does more borrowing than lending, I selfishly want to ask the larger collections to put more emphasis on speed cataloging than on in-depth cataloging. I am not going to quote the number of arrearages in 1975 from T. H. Tsien's report because it does not specify what part of the figures are Japanese language material. However, I do know that one of the biggest problems many libraries face is how to handle the great amount of uncataloged backlog. Regardless of cataloging capacity and shelving space for material, librarians seem to be obsessed with collecting. We all collect and collect, hoping that someday a fairy would come along and wave her magic wand, and all the cataloging will be done, and all the shelving space problems will be gone. For East Asian material the magic wand is not in sight.

To meet rising costs of library material, and even more, the personnel salaries to handle the material, a great deal of re-examination is going on among libraries today. The question is seriously being asked whether research libraries can afford to keep on purchasing materials that are rarely or never used. The University of Pittsburgh study showed that 40% of the books purchased in 1969 had not circulated for the next seven years.[11] Japanese material fall into this category of high cost, little used material. The cost analysis for Japanese material is going to become increasingly high unless we follow our parent institutions in resource sharing. In this, I mean more than lending and borrowing of library material; it should go into cooperative acquisitions and cataloging as well. The small collections have little to say in cooperative acquisitions because we barely keep up with the ever increasing number of reference books that appear in relation to the growth of publications in Japan. In a collection of our size, we have 51 titles on standing order, which means unless they were prepaid, they have to be paid for with priority. I sincerely hope that East Asian libraries receiving government grants will use at least that portion of their budgets to purchase

unique material that someone has to have in this country. We want you to establish a network of communication within your regions and among yourselves regarding special purchases so that the same efforts and expenses may not be duplicated elsewhere.

With cooperative cataloging, we have over two years of experience with the Chinese Cooperative Catalog. We subscribe to it at Indiana and have found out that in general, among the twelve contributing libraries, the larger libraries with larger cataloging staffs contribute more. However, there are more larger libraries that use the Harvard-Yenching classification system, so as far as classification number is concerned, their cards do not help us. When a large contributor does not use subject headings, the only part usable to us is the descriptive cataloging, which we can do without the Cooperative Catalog.

Ideally, cooperative cataloging can work well only if a uniform system is accepted by the participants. By participants, I mean contributing libraries and subscribing libraries. With material in Western languages, there are enough libraries using the Dewey system, so it is a viable classification scheme for cooperative cataloging. In East Asian libraries, in comparison to the number of libraries, there are too many different classification systems to make cooperative cataloging work well. I am sure that if an East Asian library decides to change its classification and cataloging system, there will be opposition from the faculty. They know their part of the collection so well that you will get complaints anyway even if you just shifted the books. But on the other hand, it is the responsibility of the librarian to get it across to the faculty that it is too costly for a library to stand on its own.

Cooperative cataloging, in the case of OCLC, is supposed to give faster and better cataloging with less cost. At the initial stage, which takes several years for most libraries, there seems to be an even greater backlog. But the people I have talked to are optimistic about it; they feel that in the long run, the backlog will be minimal. Some libraries have in-house terminals that give accession numbers of uncataloged books, and a reader is able to borrow a book with that accession number. Some have microfiche indexes that allow readers to locate an uncataloged book from an open shelf. In a library where technical service is centralized, the East Asian specialists are more aware of current library trends. But when the East Asian collection (or library) is physically or technically separated from the main system, the East Asian libraries are easier to be left out from the main stream of technical advancement.

A computer system can do a lot with numbers, symbols, and the Roman alphabet. At Indiana, our Acquisitions Department is only partially automated (only the weekly printout of expenditures comes from a computer), but handling of invoices, payments, and claims are done by people who do not know East Asian languages. They work with purchase order numbers. It is hard on me, the only full-time professional for East Asian materials, because all the problem cases are referred to me, but in a smaller collection like ours, it can be done. When the Acquisitions Department becomes automated one day, I do

not expect East Asian to be left out. The same applies to circulation. The East Asian collection is open to the public as long as the library is open: 8:15 A.M. -- 12:00 P.M. (Mon.--Sat.), 11:00 A.M. -- 12:00 P.M. (Sun.) during academic semesters because it does not require language knowledge to circulate a book by its call number. We are still on a manual circulating system, but when it is automated one day, I do not think East Asian material can be left out. We have no doors to our collection. Every single volume in our collection has author and title romanized on the title page, and I am hoping that this will help in having circulation desk attendants put that information in the computer to get a number assigned for automated circulation when the day comes.

Indiana University Library has submitted a grant proposal to the Office of Education under Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (amended 1976), to enter all its serials holdings into the OCLC data bank. Although the initial plan is to start with titles in the Roman alphabet and later include Greek and Cyrillic alphabets, I am hoping that the project will be expanded to include East Asian materials. I say I hope because the initial grant proposal did not include East Asia. Indiana University has begun to enter monographs in Greek and Cyrillic alphabets into OCLC; it is natural to assume that on this basis, entering serials will not create a problem.

However, when it comes to East Asian material, somehow we give an impression that Chinese, Japanese, and Korean are upside down and backward languages, and nothing can be done about them. I am afraid this impression is not just at the local level but also at the national level. The Library of Congress has recently launched a great number of computer programs, e.g., MARC, COMARC, UNIMARC, CONSER, etc. etc.;[12] only CONSER includes East Asian material. But when L.C. announces these programs, it does not say that certain languages are excluded. It is just like a contract document where you have to read the fine print carefully, and only then does one find out. But before complaining about the national library trend of leaving us behind like step children in a desert while the rest go rushing on to greener and greener pastures of bibliographic information, I think we have to start at the local level right in our own universities and make it known to our library administrators and our faculties that we should not be left behind from changing technology within our own libraries.

I have to constantly remind myself that I am speaking from the standpoint of a smaller East Asian collection, and that there are great East Asian libraries in this country that can afford to be self-sufficient in terms of collection building and have enough personnel to continue on with traditional methods of library operation. However, library grants are being offered from the government not just to allow the grantees to perpetuate the piling up of arrearages, or to simply hoard them on the shelves. The materials are to be used by scholars in the whole country, but how? How do we know that X Library has acquired a certain title? Some libraries are saying we will waive the interlibrary loan fees for the period of the grant; others are saying we will offer travel grants to visiting scholars. Is this what resource sharing amounts to in the East Asian field?

As long as we do not have a National Union catalog for East Asian materials, the alternative we have been using is G. K. Hall printed catalogs. We in the midwest are fortunate to have Chicago's catalog. We also use Hoover Institute's catalog quite extensively too. We are looking forward even more to Michigan's Asia Library catalog because besides borrowing, we can use it as a cataloging tool. But can we afford to keep on publishing and purchasing book catalogs? The publishing can be done by private and government grants, but for those of us who have to buy them there is no subsidy. The day may come when book catalogs will become so expensive and our funds so low that we will not be able to purchase them any more.

The computer in the library field is still a new toy; administrators of the largest to the little libraries are fascinated by its capabilities; it may take some time before all its possibilities are tested and tried. I may sound over pessimistic, but I have a feeling that only then will they remember that they left behind a group of minorities in the desert. Until then, we will have to fend for ourselves.

I am delighted that besides CONSER, the Minnesota Union Catalog, and the California Union Catalog which are in the OCLC data base do include East Asian serials in romanization. I also would like to commend those East Asian libraries that are already putting their serials records into data bases. Some medium-sized East Asian collections are bravely putting in their monograph records into OCLC.

But for those of us who have to borrow, we need more information on a larger scale. We cannot expect all the large East Asian libraries to publish book catalogs; even if they did we will not be able to purchase them. The only thing we have right now is the National Union Catalog of East Asian Materials in card form on file at the Orientalia Division of Congress. As an immediate and relatively inexpensive way, I have suggested to Dr. Warren Tsuneishi, Head of Orientalia Division, Library of Congress that they install an 800 number telephone at the Orientalia Division so that scholars, researchers, and librarians can freely ask for location of books in the file. However, there is one problem to a telephone call; we can only hear about the card; we cannot see it. The visual part of East Asian languages tell a lot, especially Japanese surnames, since they can be written in a myriad of ways and there are even more ways of reading them. We can imagine the inquirer trying his best to write the character through the air and the person at L.C. trying to make it out. It would be wonderful if the information on the card could be electronically transmitted to a screen. The technology is there, but I suppose the price would not make such innovation possible.

A cheaper and longer-lasting way would be to have the entire National Union List of East Asian Materials edited and published in microfiche and periodically updated on a continuing basis. I suppose, since the Union List of Monographs: Retroactive would include the holdings of about 15 of the largest libraries, it would be considered a duplication of efforts. I would like to recommend, however, that coinciding with the cutoff date of the Retroactive Union List, L.C. would take over the current and the updating of it in whatever form would be feasible.

In comparison to what materials in the Roman alphabet have, we are lagging way behind in basic tools necessary for resource sharing, but at least we are aware of it and are trying to do something about it. Let us hope that within a few years, we will be able to share Japanese monographs much faster than the way we do today.

As for serials, during the two meetings of the advisory committee for the Japan U.S. Friendship Commission's library grant, there was a suggestion that the Commission should support a national Japanese periodicals center. There was also a reaction to it that the time was not right yet since we had no data on what was being subscribed to by Japanese collections throughout the country. I would like to suggest that we who are assembled here work together to compile a list of current subscriptions. This is a time when those of us who have not received grants to purchase books can contribute since our stringent budgets and the low dollar to yen exchange rate does not permit us much ordering. Perhaps one of us, with a little financial aid for a temporary assistant, can assemble the subscription lists and do the compiling.

A Japanese librarian friend of mine (also a classmate at Keio University's library school) visited me a couple of years ago and remarked that Japanese librarians had to work hard to have their work come close to the level of American libraries because the concept of librarianship as taught in a professional library school only began from 1951, but now that so many library networks and cooperative activities have sprung up based on computer technology, Americans had left them far behind again. I was afraid to admit that in the East Asian field, we are not ahead of them but maybe behind them.

I had not visited Japan for over a decade, so I had a tendency to believe that their whole society had gone through a change, reflecting their technological and economic advancement. During my short visit there this past summer, I realized that in the field of higher education, our standard in general is still higher than theirs. In our system, a large, free, and open academic library where students are left to do their reading, research, and report-writing forms the backbone of undergraduate and graduate education. If we cannot sell technology to Japan anymore, we still can sell higher education. The plane loads of graduate students and increasing numbers of undergraduates coming to the United States to continue their education here prove that we have something to offer.

My high regard for our library system is by no means aimed at discrediting the value of closed-stack research libraries all over Japan. Many of them are one-of-a-kind, and I noticed that scholars from all over the world were there, leafing through documents in record-breaking heat and humidity. In fact, I envied the Japanese way of viewing expensive research material as intellectual treasures, where nearsighted cost account and user analysis are not taken into consideration.

Just as they had collected books from China from the eighth through the nineteenth centuries, they are ardent collectors of books from all over the world today. In 1977, Japan exported about eleven billion yen worth of books

and imported three times more. The United States was their top buyer with a total of 3,637,500,000 yen, but Japan purchased almost six times more from us, totalling 17,768,139,000 yen.[13] If we want to speak of balance of trade, as far as books are concerned, we should be importing a whole lot more of Japanese books.

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REACTION TO SHIZUE MATSUDA'S PAPER

Ryoko Toyama
University of Oregon Library

I feel quite fortunate to have an opportunity to react to Ms. Matsuda's paper, because it presents just about all my concerns in regard to the issue: Resource Sharing. As a bibliographer/cataloger for a smaller collection, I can truly share her views.

Utilizing this opportunity, I would like to call your attention to and/or follow up a couple of specific points suggested in her paper which hopefully will involve us in taking some actions.

First and the most urgent matter in my mind is the need for a computer produced UNION LIST OF JAPANESE MATERIALS with multiple location listing. By multiple, I am suggesting a display of regional holdings. LC Orientalia Card Catalog seems to be the best tool to generate a data base from which book catalog or fiche catalog could be produced. My preference is definitely with fiche catalog because of the cost and updating factors.

1) Why a Data Base? 2) Why can't we wait the day when LC mark will include all Japanese current titles? 3) Why not individual regional listings? 4) Why not full utilization of existing institutional catalogs? The answers to the question 2-4) are in Ms. Matsuda's paper and I fully support them. Here, I would like to discuss the question 1) by using simple handouts (attached).

As for regional representation of holding in UNION LIST OF JAPANESE MATERIALS suppose we use Association for Asian Studies Regional Groups. They are: Asian Studies on the Pacific Coast; Midwest; Mid Atlantic; New England; New York; Southeast; Southwest; Western. If a certain title was in holdings of 2 libraries in a region, one will appear in the multiple list. If every member institution had the title in its holding, 8 locations should be listed. I am using the Association for Asian Studies groups as an example. At the same time, I can see some benefits in using such an existing network that is closely related to our work. The benefits are: proximity; utilization of regional conferences as a platform of communication between librarians and library users.

In page 2 of the handouts, of the list of items to be considered on decision making between conventional union list and COM catalog, I place the top priority on FUTURE POTENTIAL AS A TOOL. Besides a union list, we cannot ignore the possible inclusion of Japanese resources in on-line data bases. Data bases developed in Japan cannot be incorporated into American bases without re-tagging. Therefore, we should develop our own.

If we were to proceed with this direction, that is, creating a COM UNION LIST OF JAPANESE MATERIALS, who will be in charge of the project and where do

we seek for the initial funding? I see LC as a best qualified agency to launch on the project and some outside grant has to be awarded for starting. As the project moves on, pertinent institutions should commit themselves for subscription of the catalog in standing order base so that the cost of updating and maintenance will be covered.

The next item I would like to follow up deals with collection development and grants. I propose that this group will develop a map that identifies major collections in the nation and satellites around them. In order to do so, we can once again utilize an existing network such as Asian Studies Regional Groups as a tentative guide; then we should further revise it for the best of our purposes according to a set of sound criteria such as: the size of collections; on-going Japanese Studies programs; proximity in terms of Inter Library Loan; proximity in terms of other library networks; geographical status (i.e. the only collection in the state, etc.)

By developing such a map and formalizing Japanese Collection networks, when one of the regional libraries applies for a grant for its collection expansion, the rest can be included in the proposal as potential beneficiaries. Further, the applicant can even solicit inputs from the rest. This will in turn strengthen the proposal and provide the granting agency a confidence.

Finally, periodical communications among librarians and library users within a region in regard to new acquisitions, tools and services become important. I think we should participate more aggressively to regional conferences where our patrons attend and publicize our attempts in order to attain their cooperation.

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砂漠の文化：中央アジアと東西交渉 / 松田寿男著. — 東京：中央公論社，昭和41 (1966)
ix, 196 p. : ill. ; 18 cm. — (中公新書 ; 121)
Series romanized: Chūkō shinsho.

1. Asia, Central—Civilization. 2. East and West. I. Title.
DK855.2.M37 78-803724

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ASIA, CENTRAL--CIVILIZATION.

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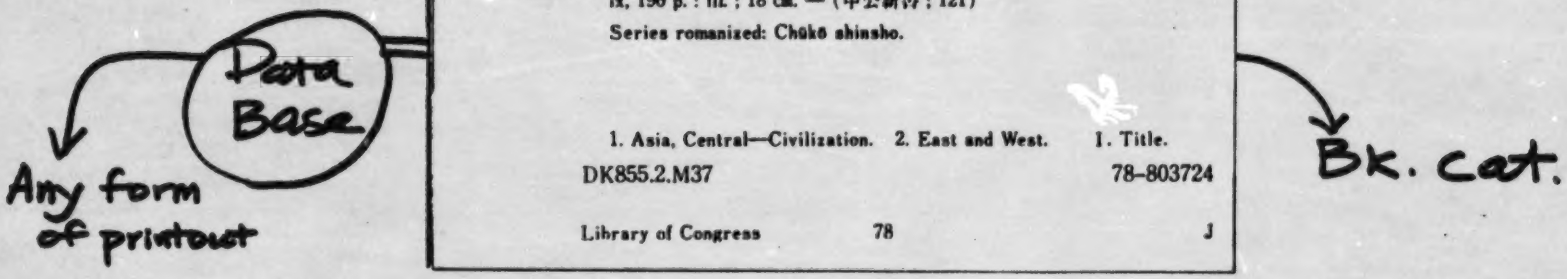
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砂漠の文化：中央アジアと東西交渉 / 松田寿男著. — 東京：中央公論社, 昭和41 [1966]
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1. Asia, Central—Civilization. 2. East and West. I. Title.
DK855.2.M37 78-803724
Library of Congress 78 J
Bk. cat.

Comprehensive	EDITING	Minimum(adding locations)
Multiple	NO. OF ACCESS POINTS	One
A new fiche cat. integrates the old info.	UPDATING	By cumulation
Multiple but w.o. vernacular	IDENTIFIERS	Multiple w. vernacular
? /Low	COST INVOL. IN PRODUCING/ SUBSCRIBING	? /High
Unlimited	FUTURE POTENTIALS AS A TOOL	No more than what we perceive at present

More than any of the existing cats.	SCOPE / COMPREHENSIVENESS	More than any of the existing cats.

RESOURCE SHARING AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

Philip Yampolsky
Columbia University

When I was asked to discuss resource sharing on the regional level my initial reaction was that at this stage in the history of East Asian libraries there was little tangible of which I might talk. After reflecting on the matter for some time I find no reason for questioning my first reaction. We are, however late it may be, only at the beginning stage of sharing resources; we are still feeling our way. Thus the few comments that I will be able to make must be considered highly tentative. I hope that through discussion and suggestions from all in attendance here we may arrive at some consensus concerning steps that may be taken to bring about effective sharing of resources on a regional basis.

Before beginning my discussion there are a few generalized remarks on the subject of Japanese collections that I should like to make. In the first place, with one or two exceptions, there is no such thing as an independent Japanese collection. We are all East Asian collections, collecting Chinese and in some instances Korean, other East Asian, and Western language works as well. Historically all major East Asian libraries began as Chinese libraries, supporting a faculty oriented toward Chinese studies. When Japanese studies and Japanese collections were begun they developed in the shadow of their Chinese counterparts. Statistics for all the leading collections list considerably larger holdings of Chinese books than of Japanese. These statistics are in a way misleading: at Columbia, for example, the smaller-sized Japanese collection occupies far greater shelf footage than does the larger Chinese collection. For the past several years, as will have been pointed out, the problems faced in the acquisition of Chinese and Japanese materials differ markedly. However, in any discussion of Japanese collections we must always keep in mind the presence of the Chinese collection with its differing needs and requirements.

Turning to the topic of this paper, the sharing of resources regionally, one can perhaps address it best on the basis of the customary rubrics: access and acquisitions.

Left to their own devices university Japanese collections would no doubt, because of the press of work, have made little effort to share resources. But under the instigation of agencies such as the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission, the foundations, and library administrative officers, who are all aware of the cost of library materials, the need to rationalize collection policies, and the obligation to provide better access to materials for as large a body of users as possible, Japanese collections have initiated activities designed to effect these goals.

How do we share our collections with the world in general and with scholars and students in our particular areas? What are our obligations and

responsibilities; how do we go about making our collections more accessible to others?

The major East Asian libraries have, in general, always had a fairly liberal attitude toward the use of their collections. A letter of introduction from a colleague will usually suffice to allow a scholar access to a collection; a visitor from an outside institution is, as a matter of courtesy, allowed to examine materials. Referring specifically to the sub-group of Northeast area libraries, all institutions have adopted a policy of free interlibrary loans for Japanese materials and provide free stack access and on-site use to qualified readers. Provision for direct borrowing privileges by students and staff of other institutions in the area are governed, of course, by the library regulations of each university. Harvard provides borrowing privileges to Research Associates from throughout the country who are affiliated with the Fairbank Center for East Asian Research and the East Asian Legal Studies Program; Columbia gives similar privileges to a wide range of seminar members; Princeton issues privilege cards to area institutions (Penn, Rutgers, Temple, Villanova).

The main problem in access is the lack of information as to the holdings of a specific institution. Other than by visiting an institution and examining its files or by inquiry by letter or phone, there is no convenient way to determine whether it has a certain title. True, some institutions have published book catalogs which are of great help if the material sought is within a specific time span but unless updated, the value of these catalogs decreases through the years. Furthermore, these catalogs are usually so expensive that only the major collections can afford to acquire them. While some universities have published specialized lists of their holdings in certain areas and lists of accessions are prepared, these scarcely serve to solve the problem.

Until such a time as a Union List of monographs and serials, inexpensive enough for wide distribution, is produced and a method of keeping it updated is devised, access to the larger collections will be limited in terms of specific information as to holdings It should be noted that because of the nature of most catalogs, any union list compiled would include holdings in all East Asian languages. However all major libraries provide extensive reference facilities; a good reference librarian should be able to locate materials at his own library, and if not available, know where it is likely to be found. Direct inquiry by phone or letter should elicit satisfactory response and now that the major libraries are not charging for interlibrary loan of Japanese materials, a major cost to the user has been eliminated.

To summarize briefly: access to major collections is quite freely available to visitors to the individual libraries; interlibrary loans are readily available; information as to the holdings of any one library is seldom obtainable unless a printed catalog has been produced. To make collections really accessible in terms of information concerning the location of a specific item, is a major undertaking. It should be noted that among Northeast area universities, Princeton has made funds available for travel grants to enable scholars to use its library facilities.

The main efforts in resource sharing must be devoted to a serious attempt to rationalize collection development and to reduce unneeded duplication of materials. To accomplish these ends there are obstacles that must first be removed: faculty opposition and staffing limitations. Individual libraries are often under great pressure from faculty members with specific interests and demands. The pressure is especially great in areas of collection excellence where the demand to maintain the collections at a high level is almost insurmountable. Unfortunately, major research libraries have tended to collect in the same areas and it is difficult for a librarian to cut back where major strengths exist. There will always be a high percentage of duplication in Japanese collections; this cannot be avoided. We should, however, do our best to explain to members of the faculty and staff the necessity for rationalization of collection policies and the elimination of needless duplication of effort.

It is always difficult to staff a Japanese collection adequately. Not only is there a shortage of trained librarians but competent supporting staff is also in short supply. At this stage not many Japanese students need to work and most Japanese return to their own country once their period of study is completed. Even if qualified personnel were available it is extremely unlikely that university and library administrators would provide for increase in staff when the overall trend is for reduction of personnel. Thus any additional tasks that cooperative efforts for resource sharing entail places a further burden on the already hard-pressed Japanese librarian. Lists must be made, information exchanged, files established and maintained, records checked; most Japanese collections do not have the personnel to carry on these additional activities and still perform their regular duties. It is possible that a computerized approach can be achieved in the future, but this will depend in part on what formalized institutional relationships are established. Shortage of staff is, to my mind, the principal obstacle to the implementation of cooperative endeavors.

In what areas can we best effect resource sharing? Once one gets beyond the basic works that everyone will acquire, there is a vast area of publications of great importance, but of specialized interest, where rationalization of acquisitions can be accomplished. The Japanese librarian is almost daily faced with the announcement of a reprint of a periodical, a major new series, a monograph costing well over one hundred dollars. Many of these items are published in extremely limited editions which makes it imperative that they be acquired at once, before they disappear from the market or turn up later at second-hand dealers at even more highly inflated prices. Financial constraints make it imperative that some means of sharing the burden of acquiring these materials be devised.

To this end the Northeastern area group (Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, Yale), as an initial step, began to exchange information on expensive items, microfilm runs, and serials holdings with a view primarily to learning what titles others were purchasing. A code was devised to indicate which titles were being purchased, which titles (in the case of reprints) were not being purchased because of substantial holdings of the original, which titles were

not being acquired, which titles were considered important enough that one set should be held by an institution in the Northeast, and which title might be recommended to CRL for purchase. While there was considerable duplication of some titles and some which all institutions rejected, there were a considerable number of instances where one of the four institutions was acquiring a specific item, eliminating the need for other institutions to purchase it. One such list contained some fifty-seven items, largely reprints of periodical runs. Columbia, for example, was able to hold off on the purchase of some fourteen items, costing approximately ¥4,000,000 because they are held by other institutions in the area. Other Japanese collections will be able to make similar savings.

One fertile area for resource sharing is the whole field of periodicals and serials. While there are many major journals that all libraries will need to hold, there are many that are needed only in one location. In these instances the library holding the major run can be assigned the responsibility of filling in and maintaining the set; transfer of materials can perhaps be made. In many instances duplicate subscriptions can be eliminated.

One aspect of collection sharing that must be emphasized is that at the same time that duplication is avoided broadened coverage can be gained. Funds previously used for duplicated materials can be applied to a wider base, thus increasing the areas that the regional institutions as a whole can cover. For example, a group of institutions might compile lists of university and college kiyo and other publications, determine which university was acquiring what publication, and then identify publications that were not being received by anyone. Moving from this, responsibility for acquisition of new materials, and back runs if possible, can be allocated by mutual agreement and an important area of regional deficiency be repaired. This is a form of shared responsibility for collection development that, at the same time that it limits the acquisition of a particular item to one school, makes it available to all. Here again the major obstacle to carrying out these and similar activities is a shortage of staff.

A further area of shared responsibility that promises profitable results is the collection of newspaper files. Most universities will maintain a file of the Asahi, as this is generally considered the most significant newspaper. Reduced-size editions are issued by a large number of papers; this is an area where only one run is needed in each region. Discussion is underway in the Northeast area group to broaden regional coverage by having each library acquire a major independent regional newspaper from such areas as Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Fukuoka, and other cities.

Another area suitable for resource sharing is in the field of microfilms. A great amount of such material is commercially available and several universities have acquired substantial holdings. I am inclined to give a low priority to the acquisition of microfilms unless there is a specific need for a certain item. Once a microfilm is made it is always available for purchase should the need develop and funds be at hand. Microfilms are not like sets or reprints that are produced in limited editions

and must be purchased at once lest they disappear from the market. The moment a rare item is microfilmed it is no longer rare in terms of accessibility; the urgency for acquisition is lost. These remarks, of course, do not apply to material in need of preservation. A concerted effort should be made, perhaps on a national basis, to encourage CRL to acquire major items.

In conversations with my colleagues I have tried to advocate a system of collection responsibility in which each of several collections would take the responsibility for fairly complete coverage in specific areas. Understandably, this approach faces the greatest opposition from both faculty and librarians, who will not stand to have certain areas unrepresented or neglected. I am finally convinced that such an approach is not feasible in terms of East Asian libraries.

One possible further area of resource sharing should be considered: the sharing of personnel, aiming at the accomplishment of some mutually-beneficial enterprise. I have heard suggestions for shared purchase of materials, but scarcely see how this could work. At present we all benefit from the catalog cards furnished by the Library of Congress; this represents resource sharing at the national level. The compilation of bibliographies, research and reference tools and aids has been suggested as a suitable enterprise for East Asian librarians. The Japanese, however, are so industrious and competent in compiling research tools and bibliographic aids that there is little that need be done.

I have mentioned briefly a few areas in which resource sharing can be profitably accomplished. Admittedly the techniques used for exchanging information are primitive and time-consuming; I hope that suggestions for more practicable methods will be forthcoming. At present simple inquiry by telephone, letter, or meeting would appear to suffice. As work progresses more sophisticated methods of information exchange can be established.

In conclusion, I should note that the failure to refer to the Research Library Group or other consortia has been deliberate. RLG, while experiencing initial difficulties, appears now to be expanding more rapidly and widely than originally anticipated. We must await further developments before we can assess the effect this will have on Japanese collections.

REACTION TO PHILIP YAMPOLSKY'S PAPER

Teruko K. Chin
University of Washington

I enjoyed reading Dr. Yampolsky's paper very much. After reading numerous materials on resource sharing in general, it was refreshing to read someone's personal experiences and opinions that I could identify with on this matter.

I agree with Dr. Yampolsky's view on the relationship of Japanese collections to other East Asian material. We are all well aware of numerous works on China that are published in Japan. I receive quite a few requests from faculty members involved in Chinese studies to purchase materials from the Japanese publishers, such as Kyuko Shoin, or to contact institutions such as Jimbun Kagaku Kenkyujo. I also receive similar requests from faculty members of Korean studies from time to time.

Concerning regional sharing of resources, Dr. Yampolsky states that major East Asian libraries are quite generous regarding the use of their collections. Our library is no exception; the door is open to anyone who walks in. There are five other state-supported universities in Washington, and their faculty members have the same borrowing privileges as our own. However, since none of these other institutions offer courses on Japanese studies in depth, it cannot be expected that they will build any substantial vernacular collections. We have never charged a fee for interlibrary loan, and we provide free Xerox copies to regional scholars.

Physical access of materials to regional scholars seems to be only a minor problem in most libraries. The problem, as Dr. Yampolsky states, is ascertaining the location of specific items. Consequently, one keenly feels the need for national union catalog, and I am quite optimistic concerning the future undertaking such a project. Perhaps Mr. Karl Lo's enthusiasm has rubbed off on me, but I think the system will come about sooner than expected.

In reference to the proposed national union catalog, Ms. Matsuda stated in her paper that the holdings of smaller and medium size collections would be included in the data base. She also mentioned that romanization without Chinese characters is far better than nothing. I agree completely on these points.

Resource sharing in the acquisitions area is much more difficult. As Dr. Yampolsky mentions, pressures from faculty members are always with us. It always has been, and it will always be our first obligation to serve our own clients. Internally, we have been cooperating and sharing expenses with other branch libraries on our campus. The Business Administration Library, for instance, purchased a complete set of Nihon Keizai Shimbun Shukusatsuban which is held in our library. We shared 50-50 with the Comparative Law Library in the purchase of Gijiroku; our Government Documents Center acquires the Japanese census reports, etc.

We also cooperate very closely with the University of British Columbia Library. Their Asian division, in addition to having a Japanese collection nearly equal in size to that of Washington's, is a depository for Japanese Government publications. We inform each other of our intentions to purchase large or expensive collections on an informal basis.

Aside from the University of British Columbia's Asian division, our East Asian library is the only library with a substantial Japanese collection in our region. Therefore, it is rather difficult to achieve realistic reciprocal cooperation in acquisition and processing of Japanese materials. We offer our services extensively to all universities, community colleges, and public libraries throughout the region, however. On April 15, 1978, our library hosted East Asian library Resources Round Table to which librarians and scholars from Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and Montana were invited. About thirty people participated in this program and reported on their activities relating to East Asian studies. The focus of the program was on sharing of resources and mutual assistance. We also discussed the availability of funds to assist persons outside the metropolitan Seattle area who wish to use the EAL collection. A number of East Asian librarians at the Round Table took the opportunity to become acquainted with colleagues whom they had previously not known.

Dr. Yampolsky discusses the difficulties in obtaining adequate librarians and support staff. This was true a few years ago, but I think the situation has changed, at least in our region. Our library has a young assistant on the Japanese staff now. He works full-time and attends library school part-time. His approach to his assignment is both imaginative and meticulous. There is also a part-time graduate student working in our library whose knowledge of Japanese material is remarkable. We also receive inquiries for employment from time to time, and some of these applicants have very impressive backgrounds. We cannot expand our staff at this time, because of budgetary constraints.

According to Dr. Yampolsky, resource sharing places an extra burden on the Japanese librarian, and the shortage of personnel is the principal obstacle to the implementation of resource sharing. I'm sure it takes a great deal of time and manpower to prepare ourselves, but once the mechanics are established for this project, the upkeep would be relatively easy. I think the convenience of having material on hand, the satisfaction of ownership, and the pride of being a larger collection, are part of the obstacles too.

Dr. Yampolsky's suggestions on resource sharing in periodical and serials, newspaper files, and microforms are very good ideas. Even when the national union catalog is compiled and we are aware of which library has what titles, there will be a lot of incomplete duplicate sets in this country unless each of us is given clear responsibility to maintain given titles in specific areas.

As to the idea of personnel sharing, some libraries have already done this to a certain extent. For instance, Ms. Fukuda was invited to our library

years ago to help organize the Japanese collection. Mr. Nakamori of the National Diet Library was invited to work at our library for a year to make recommendations on Japanese government publications. He then went on to Yale for another year as an acquisitions librarian. The benefits left by these librarians are long remembered.

APPENDIX I: RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The OMS staff administered an evaluation at the conclusion of the workshop, and its results were uniformly positive, indicating the utility of the workshop and the hopes for similar programs in the future.

Perhaps more revealing than the evaluations of workshop format and content are the reflections on the outcome of the workshop by Dr. Warren Tsuneiski, as written in a letter to the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission dated September 26, 1978.

"...In this report to you, I wish to utilize a somewhat different approach, listing and briefly describing both short and long term issues and possible projects as I perceived them. Many of these are discussed in some detail in the paper I presented. Others were identified during the Workshop. I trust that my evaluation will prove to be of some utility in the deliberations of the Commission.

SHORT TERM PROJECTS

The August Workshop was useful in identifying a whole host of specific problems requiring attention before further progress is possible in a more rational development of Japanese collections in American libraries. Most of the problems identified require fairly long-term studies and solutions extending over a period of three to ten years, although many also require immediate attention, commencing as soon as possible. (The initial phases of some long term projects may be regarded as short term projects.)

1. Additional Workshops

The Commission is authorized to support "major collections of Japanese books and publications in appropriate libraries located throughout the United States," but an obvious difference of opinion exists in the interpretation of "major" and "appropriate libraries." In this situation, it would seem to me that a portion of Commission funding might be expended in additional workshops enrolling the participation of members of the twenty or more libraries represented at the August Workshop. For example, an entire workshop ought to be devoted to techniques in the compilation of collection development policy statements, spelling out in detail various subject areas, time periods, genres, etc., of acquisitions activity. Such workshops, the desire for which was repeatedly expressed by the participants, might well be conducted in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Committee on East Asian Libraries, which as a committee of the Association for Asian Studies meets annually with the Association (next meeting: March 30 - April 1, 1979, Los Angeles). Travel grants to those unable to obtain local institutional support to the annual meeting might be made

available. In this way, Commission support for national activities would be fully publicized.

2. The Lonely Scholar

Following the same line of reasoning, the problem of the "lonely scholar" far from a "major collection" might be addressed by the provision of special subsidies to the "majors" which are most heavily impacted by interlibrary loan and on-site use requests. These would partially defray heavy costs of collection building, as well as high interlirary loan fees and outside user fees. At the same time, modest library use grants currently being administered by the Northeast Asia Council of the Association for Asian Studies could be substantially increased to assist scholars without direct and close access to a research collection.

3. Automation

It is increasingly obvious that interinstitutional cooperation and coordination in the development and sharing of library resources, both regionally and nationally, requires the quick and economical transmission of bibliographic data through automated means. If Japanese (indeed, East Asian) collections are to be developed within the mainstream of the evolving national network of libraries, the problem of the computer processing of Chinese and Japanese character texts needs to be addressed as soon as possible. Since librarians and information specialists in Japan have had extended experience in this field, and American librarians can profit from that experience, I see the need for a preliminary meeting of U.S. and Japanese experts addressing themselves not only to the technical, linguistic, equipment, and programming problems involved, but also to budgetary considerations. The focus should be on the feasibility of automated processing of Japanese texts in an American environment.

4. Directory of Japanese Library Resources

In my paper, I point to the need for a qualitative assessment of existing Japanese collections in American libraries, resulting in a directory describing resources available for scholarly use. In my opinion, such a study ideally should be part of a survey of East Asian collections, which would require several years to develop and complete. In the meantime, the Japanese subfield itself could be the subject of an intensive evaluation on a short term basis aimed at describing and assessing the holdings of selected libraries.

LONG TERM PROJECTS

In addition to the comprehensive Directory of East Asian Library Resources suggested in the preceding paragraph, I would suggest that the following areas require attention over the long run. Again, my approach is to consider projects which serve a national clientele and interest.

1. The Clientele

As I suggest in my paper, American academic specialists on Japan have been studied quite extensively, but there has been no specific national study of the nature of the clientele in terms of their use of Japanese language resources in American libraries. We need to know not only how many potential users there are -- not only from academia, but also from business, governmental, and scientific and technological circles as well as from the Japanese ethnic community -- but also more about their geographic distribution and actual use of library materials. Such a study might well be conducted under the auspices of the ACLS-SSRC Joint Committee on Japanese Studies, which has conducted other studies on the Japan studies professoriate.

2. Scholarly Journals

A major general problem facing libraries is the ever increasing number of periodicals and serials, and their escalating costs. A National Periodicals Center has been proposed as a solution. What is needed in this case is the identification of those journals needed by the American scholarly public, and especially by those in the Japan studies field. Hideo Kaneko in his paper observes that there are approximately 13,000-15,000 serials currently being published in Japan. As a beginning, we need to know which of these are most important for Japanese studies; and then which are being received in American libraries.

Ultimately, we will need a union list of Japanese serials in American libraries.

Scholars in Japan might be asked to identify the most important journals in the various disciplines of "Japanese Studies" as a starter.

3. Documents, Ephemera, Microforms

Over the years, a number of proposals have been advanced to establish specialized collections of Japanese government

documents, fugitive and ephemeral materials, and microforms (e.g., microfilms of newspapers; microfiches of archival documents). Each requires separate institutional treatment. I suggest that the Commission respond favorably to requests received by institutions seeking to develop such facilities; they serve not only local but national interests.

4. Bibliographic Controls

The Workshop did not address itself directly to questions relating to bibliographic control of Japanese language books and periodicals in American libraries. Perhaps this very important topic should be the subject of an entirely independent workshop sponsored by the Commission. ..."

APPENDIX II

The following pages contain Part One of Frank Joseph Shulman's American Doctoral Dissertations on Japan 1975-77: A Statistical and Analytical Overview of Current Trends. Mr. Shulman prepared the paper as a handout for the workshop, not as an official paper.

Part Two, a 50-page bibliography, is not included here, but is available at cost from:

Frank Joseph Shulman
East Asia Collection
McKeldin Library
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742

AMERICAN DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS ON JAPAN
1975 - 1977

A STATISTICAL AND ANALYTICAL OVERVIEW OF CURRENT TRENDS

Prepared by

FRANK JOSEPH SHULMAN

with the assistance of

ELLEN ANNE NOLLMAN

WITH AN ACCOMPANYING BIBLIOGRAPHY

Compiled and Edited by

FRANK JOSEPH SHULMAN

(Revised Version)

Prepared for the

Workshop for Japanese Collection Librarians
in American Research Libraries

Washington, D.C.
August 28-30, 1978

INTRODUCTION

This paper presents a statistical overview of current trends in American doctoral research on Japan by analyzing 566 theses accepted by 119 institutions of higher learning throughout the United States between 1975 and 1977. Dissertations currently constitute a highly visible form of American scholarly endeavor, and doctoral candidates--especially those in the humanities--typically make very extensive use of library resources. Accordingly, a review and analysis of this type of research can meaningfully assist individuals concerned with the adequacy of existing library resources and with library-related planning for the future.

Part I of this paper contains thirteen tables, graphs and maps. They analyze doctoral research by year of completion, by degree-awarding institution, by institution vs. academic subject, by institution vs. author's background, and by academic subject vs. author's background. The second part of the paper --designed primarily as the data base for Part I and only secondarily as a self-contained bibliography--is a subject listing of the dissertations followed by an institutional index. Whenever possible, all theses have been classified by the department/field in which their respective authors reportedly specialized. The entries within Part II will eventually be incorporated within a greatly expanded volume tentatively entitled "Doctoral Dissertations on Japan, 1975-1979: A Classified Bibliographical Listing of International Research." The current preparation of that work is being aided in part by a grant from the Japan-United States Friendship Commission through the Northeast Asia Council of the Association for Asian Studies.

For analytical purposes, all dissertations in this paper are designated as being either "primary" or "secondary" in accordance with their specific contribution to the study of Japan. Primary dissertations are defined as those studies which deal exclusively with the Japanese in Japan--i.e., with some aspect of Japanese civilization, history, society, foreign relations, contemporary affairs, etc.--or which cover one of these subjects extensively within a broader, comparative framework. Gail Capitol Weigl's *Foundations of a Momoyama Theme: Birds and Flowers of the Four Seasons in a Landscape* (bibliographical entry no.36), Robert Leslie August's *Urbanization and Local Government in Japan: A Study of Shibuya, 1889-1932* (entry no.199), and Rex Yamamoto Leghorn's *Inter-Firm Mobility as a Stochastic Process: Organizational Attachment in Work Careers of Men in Detroit and Yokohama* (entry no.526) are examples of such theses. Most dissertations dealing with the Allied Occupation of Japan have also been classified as "primary" since they focus on activities within Japan that directly affected the Japanese. Secondary dissertations, in turn, are defined as those titles whose primary focus is not on Japan but which, nevertheless, deal in some noteworthy way with that nation and its people. Included within this category is most of the research on overseas Japanese and their descendants (e.g., Winifred Lucille Dahl's *Religious Conversion and Mental Health in Two Japanese American Groups*, entry no.6), many of the works examining the policies of countries engaged in international dealings with Japan (e.g., Deborah N. Miner's *United States Policy toward Japan 1941: The Assumption that Southeast Asia Was Vital to the British War Effort*, entry no.449), essays on Western perceptions of Japan (e.g., Kikuko Kambayashi's *The Expansion of Treatments of Japan in High School Textbooks in American History, 1951-1972*,

entry no.154), theses using Japanese data along with the data of three or more additional countries to test some theoretical model (e.g., Lillian Ellis' *Inter- and Intra-National Comparisons of Two Strike Models: The Striking Case of Industrial Conflict*, entry no.512), and a variety of other studies which cover several nations including Japan. Asterisks preceding entry numbers within the bibliography are used to identify all such research. These secondary dissertations clearly deserve to be analyzed in any comprehensive study of current American work on Japan and current use of related library resources within the United States. It would be erroneous, however, to group them indiscriminately with research that is central to Japan area studies. Such a procedure could greatly distort the results because they have been written by individuals whose primary research interests lie elsewhere. Accordingly, within the statistical overview, the contents of the various tables have generally been divided along primary and secondary lines.

The limitations of the present paper should always be kept in mind. This paper is only a beginning, for it provides little more than a dimly lit picture of American doctoral research on Japan and leaves many immediate questions unanswered. First of all, only a fraction of the dissertation typescripts could be examined in the course of this study (*Dissertation Abstracts International* and selected university commencement listings were the source for most of the data used), and there almost certainly are a few relevant theses which have not yet appeared in the available literature (e.g., Columbia University dissertations defended in late 1977). Second, the analysis itself is oriented towards measuring quantities rather than quality, and many revealing correlations are difficult to prepare by manual means alone. Certain types of analytical data, moreover, are not readily available. These include information about the extent to which the dissertation authors have relied on Japanese-language materials, and information indicating which libraries were actually used for their research. (It is clear that many individuals--even at universities with sizable library collections—relied heavily on libraries away from their home institutions.) Furthermore, the three-year period 1975-1977 (albeit the most recent three years, together representing over twenty percent of the completed dissertations for the past century) may not constitute an adequately representative span of time. A much more in-depth examination and analysis of American doctoral research on Japan over a greater number of years (1969-1977, 1945-1977, or even 1877-1977) is therefore recommended as a logical follow-up to this study.

PART ONE

LIST OF TABLES, GRAPHS AND MAPS

1. The Number of Primary and Secondary Dissertations on Japan by Calendar Year of Completion, 1877-1977 (table with analysis)
2. The Number of Primary and Secondary Dissertations on Japan by Calendar Year of Completion, 1920-1977 (line graph)
3. Primary and Secondary Dissertations on Japan 1975-1977 by Institution (table)
4. Primary Dissertations on Japan 1975-1977 by Institution (map)
5. Dissertations on Japan 1975-1977 by Institution: Primary and Secondary Combined (map)
6. Primary and Secondary Dissertations on Japan 1975-1977 at 32 Leading Institutions: A Visual Comparison (bar graph)
7. Primary Dissertations on Japan 1975-1977 by Institution and Academic Subject (three-page table)
8. Secondary Dissertations on Japan 1975-1977 by Institution and Academic Subject (three-page table)
9. Primary and Secondary Dissertations on Japan 1975-1977 by Academic Subject: A Visual Comparison (bar graph)
10. Primary and Secondary Dissertations on Japan 1975-1977 by Institution and the Author's Background (three-page table)
11. The Number of Primary and Secondary Dissertations on Japan 1975-1977 by Academic Subject and the Author's Background (table)
12. The Percentage of Primary and Secondary Dissertations on Japan 1975-1977 by Academic Subject and the Author's Background (table)
13. Regional Distribution of Library Resources: Institutions Reporting Japanese Language Holdings of 20,000 Volumes or More as of 1975 (map)

THE NUMBER OF
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DISSERTATIONS ON JAPAN BY CALENDAR YEAR OF COMPLETION
1877 - 1977

1877/ 1889	1890/ 1899	1900/ 1909	1910/ 1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
3	7	16	18	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	12	7	5	3	12	6	8	10	11

1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
6	14	14	14	18	11	10	8	4	6	13	16	26	42	35	28	28	33	41	37	47	45

1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	TOTAL
38	38	39	45	47	49	63	73	85	92	93	98	125	140	145	181	175	204	177	185	2735

ANALYSIS

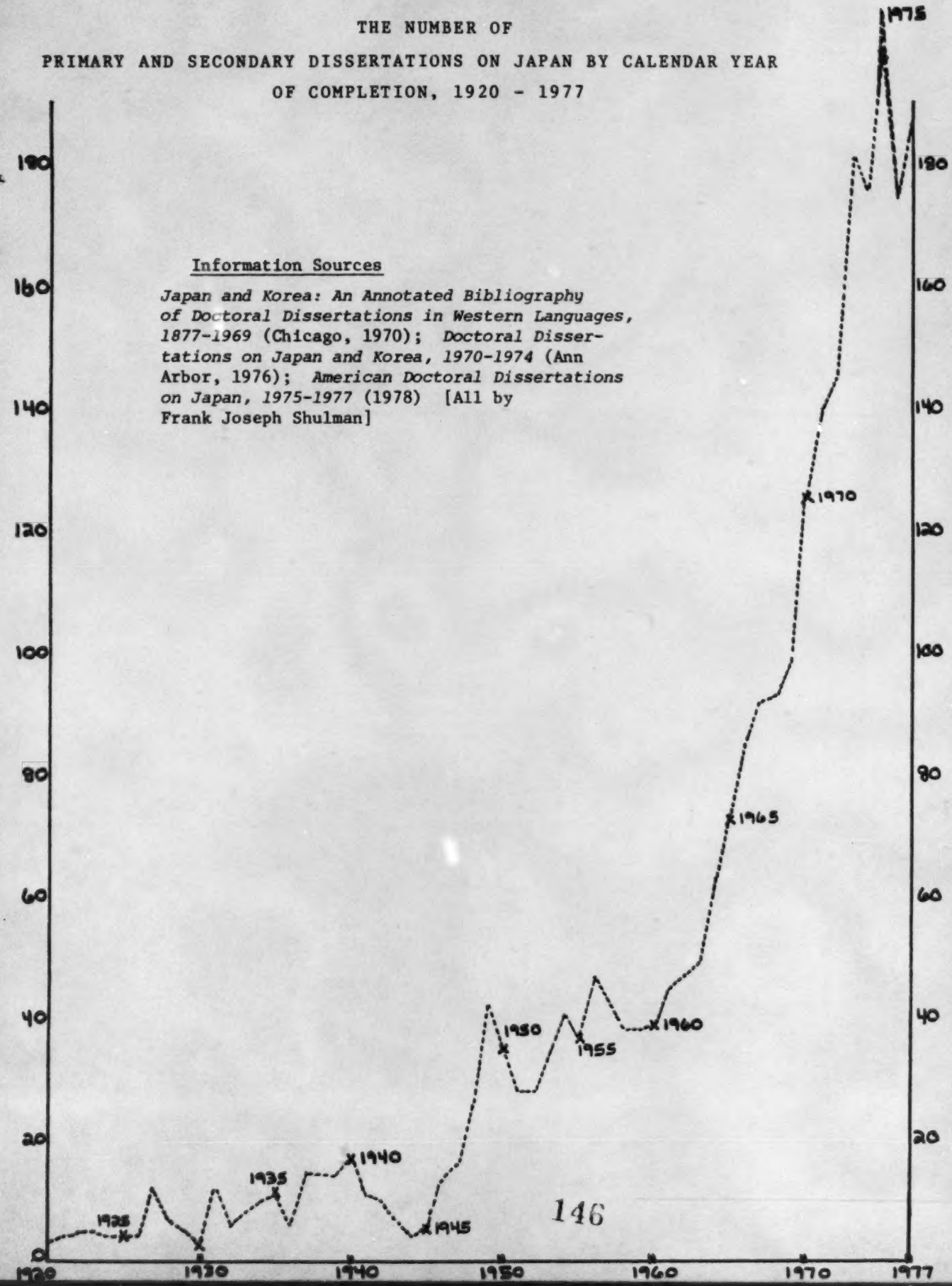
Calendar Years Covered	1877-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1970-1974	1975-1977
Number of Years within This Period	73	10	10	5	3
Number of Dissertations Completed in This Period	349	370	684	766	566
Average Number of Completed Dissertations Per Year	4.8	37.0	68.4	153.2	183.0
Proportion (in %) of the Dissertations Completed between 1877 and 1977	12.8%	13.5%	25.0%	28.0%	20.7%

NOTE
1975 = 7.46%
1976 = 6.47%
1977 = 6.76%

THE NUMBER OF

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DISSERTATIONS ON JAPAN BY CALENDAR YEAR

OF COMPLETION, 1920 - 1977



Information Sources

Japan and Korea: An Annotated Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations in Western Languages, 1877-1969 (Chicago, 1970); *Doctoral Dissertations on Japan and Korea, 1970-1974* (Ann Arbor, 1976); *American Doctoral Dissertations on Japan, 1975-1977* (1978) [All by Frank Joseph Shulman]

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DISSERTATIONS ON JAPAN 1975-1977 BY INSTITUTION

INSTITUTION	PRI	SEC	TOT
Adelphi		1	1
Alabama		1	1
American	2	4	6
Arizona	3	2	5
Ball State		3	3
Baylor	1		1
Boston College	1		1
Boston University	3	2	5
Brandeis		1	1
Brigham Young		2	2
Brown	1	1	2
Bryn Mawr	1		1
California (Berkeley)	8	11	19
California (Davis)	3	2	5
California (Irvine)	2	2	4
California (Los Angeles)	7	10	17
California (Riverside)		2	2
California (San Diego)	1	2	3
California (Santa Barbara)	1		1
Cal School Psychology (L.A.)		1	1
Cal School Psychology (S.F.)		1	1
Carnegie-Mellon		3	3
Case Western Reserve		1	1
Catholic Univ. of America	2		2
Chicago	8	5	13
Cincinnati	2		2
City University of New York	1	2	3
Claremont	10	3	13
Colorado	2	3	5
Columbia	8	8	16
Columbia (Teachers College)		2	2
Connecticut	1	1	2
Cornell	2	1	3
Denver		1	1
Drew	1		1
Duke	1		1
Florida		2	2
Florida State	3	2	5
Fordham	2		2
Fuller Theological Seminary	1		1
George Washington		2	2
Georgetown	2	3	5
Georgia	1	3	4
Graduate Theological Union	3		3
Harvard	20	4	24
Hawaii	13	14	27
Houston		1	1
Idaho		1	1
Illinois	5	6	11
Illinois Inst. Technology	1		1
Indiana	8	6	14
Iowa	1	4	5
Johns Hopkins	2		2
Johns Hopkins (SAIS)		1	1
Kansas	3	2	5
Kansas State		1	1
Kentucky		2	2
Louisiana State		1	1
Loyola University of Chicago		1	1
Marquette		2	2
Maryland	1	6	7
Massachusetts	2	3	5
M.I.T.	2	1	3
University of Miami		1	1
Michigan	20	7	27
Michigan State	7	6	13
Minnesota	3	5	8
Mississippi		3	3
Mississippi State	1		1
Missouri	1	1	2
Nebraska	3		3
New Hampshire	1		1
New Mexico		3	3
New School for Social Res.	1	2	3
New York	4	6	10
North Carolina	3	1	4
Northern Colorado		2	2
Northwestern	2	1	3
Notre Dame	2		2
Nova	1		1
Ohio	1	1	2
Ohio State	1	7	8
Oklahoma		2	2
Oklahoma State		1	1
Oregon	3	4	7
Oregon State		2	2
Pennsylvania	2	5	7
Pennsylvania State	1	1	2
Pittsburgh	7	3	10
Princeton	7		7
Rice	1		1
Rutgers	3	1	4
Santa Clara		1	1
Southern California	2	11	13
Southern Illinois	3	2	5
Stanford	9	10	19
SUNY at Binghamton		2	2
SUNY at Buffalo	1	3	4
Syracuse	1	2	3
Temple	3	2	5
Tennessee	1	3	4
Texas	7	7	14
Texas A&M	1	2	3
Texas Christian		2	2
Tulane		3	3
United States International		3	3
Utah	2	1	3
Utah State		1	1
Vanderbilt		2	2
Virginia		3	3
Virginia Polytechnic Inst.		1	1
University of Washington	9	5	14
Washington University	4	1	5
Washington State		2	2
Wayne State	1	1	2
Wesleyan	2		2
Wisconsin	7	6	13
Wright Institute		2	2
Yale	6	1	7
GRAND TOTAL	276	290	566

KEY: PRI - Primary SEC - Secondary TOT - TOTAL

PRIMARY DISSERTATIONS ON JAPAN 1975-1977 BY INSTITUTION

KEY

- Over 12
- 9-12
- 7-8
- 5-6
- 3-4

THE INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED

Over 12: Harvard, Hawaii, Michigan
9-12: Claremont, Stanford, University of Washington
7-8: California (Berkeley), California (Los Angeles), Chicago, Columbia, Indiana, Michigan State, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Texas, Wisconsin
5-6: Illinois, Yale
3-4: Arizona, Boston University, California (Davis), Florida State, Graduate Theological Union, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rutgers, Southern Illinois, Temple, Washington University

DISSERTATIONS ON JAPAN 1975-1977 BY INSTITUTION

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY COMBINED

152

THE INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED

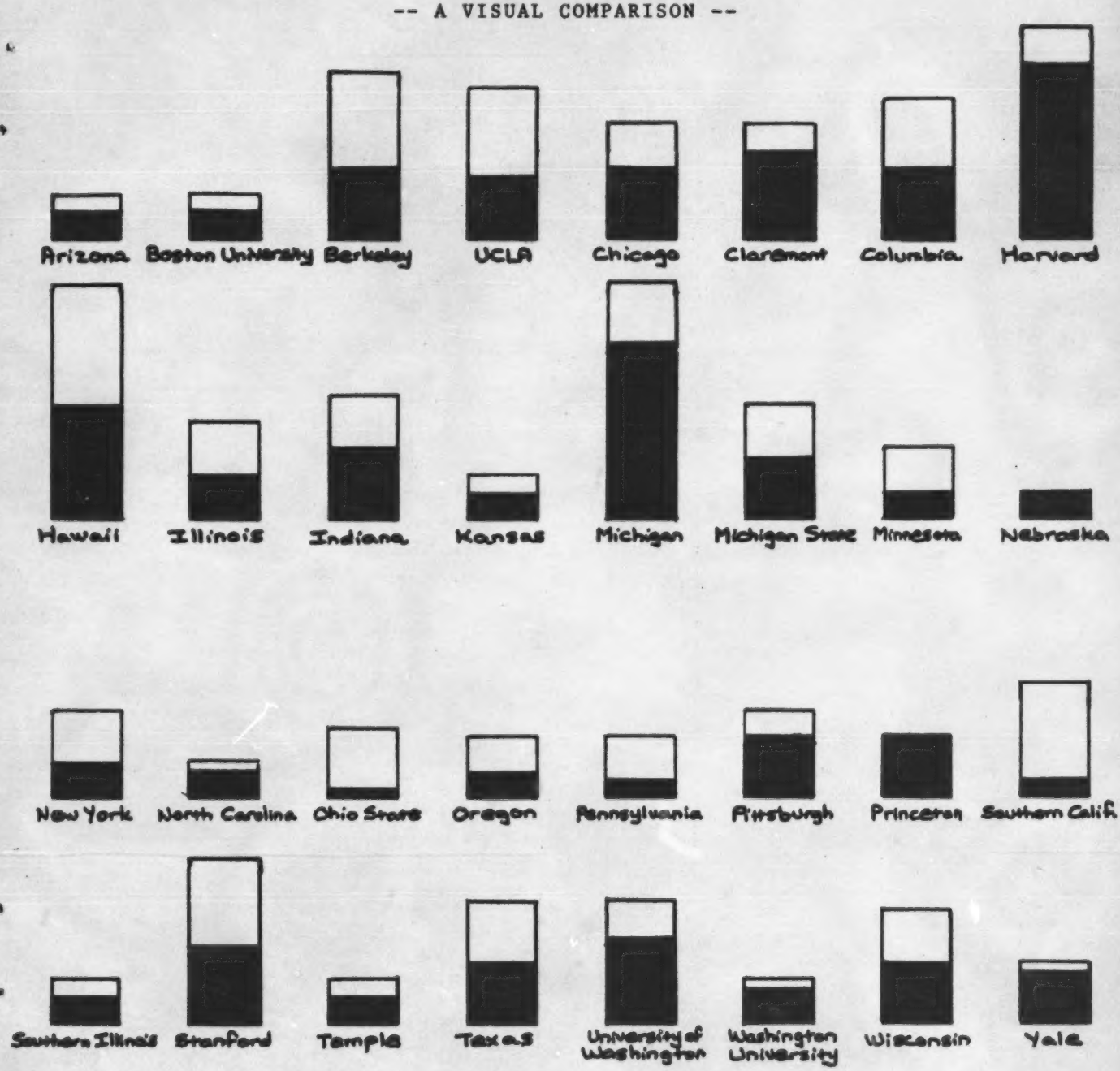
151

- Over 20 : Harvard, Hawaii, Michigan
- 11-20 : California (Berkeley), California (Los Angeles), Chicago, Claremont, Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan State, Southern California, Stanford, Texas, University of Washington, Wisconsin
- 8-10 : Minnesota, New York, Ohio State, Pittsburgh, Florida State,
- 5-7 : American, Arizona, Boston University, California (Davis), Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Southern Illinois, Temple, Washington University, Yale
- 3-4 : Ball State, California (Irvine), California (San Diego), Carnegie-Mellon, City University of New York, Cornell, Georgia, Graduate Theological Union, M.I.T., Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, New School for Social Research, North Carolina, Northwestern, Rutgers, SUNY at Buffalo, Syracuse, Tennessee, Texas A&M, Tulane, United States International, Utah, Virginia

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DISSERTATIONS ON JAPAN 1975-1977

AT 32 LEADING INSTITUTIONS

-- A VISUAL COMPARISON --



KEY: *Colored* areas represent PRIMARY dissertations

Blank areas represent SECONDARY dissertations

■ = two dissertations

PRIMARY DISSERTATIONS ON JAPAN 1975 - 1977
BY INSTITUTION AND ACADEMIC SUBJECT

INSTITUTION	Anthropology	Architecture	Art & Art History	Demography	Economics	Education	Geography	Health	History	Language	Law	Library Sci.	Literature	Mass Media	Music	Philosophy/Relig.	Politics/Gov't	Psychology	Science	Sociology	Speech	Western Literature	Others	GRAND TOTAL
Adelphi																								0
Alabama																								0
American					1												1							2
Arizona									3															3
Ball State																								0
Baylor																					1			1
Boston College					1																			1
Boston University						1										1				1				3
Brandeis																								0
Brigham Young																								0
Brown																				1				1
Bryn Mawr								1																1
California (Berkeley)	1				1				4				1						1					8
California (Davis)	1				1				1															3
California (Irvine)	1															1								2
California (Los Angeles)	1				1	1							1		1	1	1							7
California (Riverside)																								0
California (San Diego)										1														1
California (Santa Barbara)																1								1
Cal School Psychology (L.A.)																								0
Cal School Psychology (S.F.)	1																							0
Carnegie-Mellon																								0
Case Western Reserve																								0
Catholic Univ. of America					1											1								2
Chicago						1	1		3				1			1	1							8
Cincinnati					1	1																		2
City University of New York									1															1
Claremont					2	1			4							2	1							10
Colorado									1								1							2
Columbia									1				2			2	2			1				8
Columbia (Teachers College)																								0
Connecticut																					1			1
Cornell										1							1							2
Denver																								0
Drew																1								1
Duke									1															1
Florida																								0
Florida State									2								1							3

PRIMARY DISSERTATIONS ON JAPAN 1975 - 1977
BY INSTITUTION AND ACADEMIC SUBJECT

(continued - page 2)

INSTITUTION	Anthropology	Architecture	Art & Art History	Demography	Economics	Education	Geography	Health	History	Language	Law	Library Sci.	Literature	Mass Media	Music	Philosophy/Relig.	Politics/Gov't	Psychology	Science	Sociology	Speech	Western Literature	Others	GRAND TOTAL
Fordham					1	1																		2
Fuller Theological Seminary																1								1
George Washington																								0
Georgetown										2														2
Georgia							1																	1
Graduate Theological Union															3									3
Harvard	1		3	1	3				4	1	1		4			1				1				20
Hawaii	1				6				2	1			2					1						13
Houston																								0
Idaho																								0
Illinois	1												1			1	1		1					5
Illinois Institute Technology		1																						1
Indiana					2				3				1			1			1					8
Iowa					1																			1
Johns Hopkins					1											1								2
Johns Hopkins (SAIS)																								0
Kansas						1			1												1			3
Kansas State																								0
Kentucky																								0
Louisiana State																								0
Loyola University of Chicago																								0
Marquette																								0
Maryland					1																			1
Massachusetts					1												1							2
M.I.T.										1						1								2
University of Miami																								0
Michigan	1		3	1					2	3			3			1	4		1	1				20
Michigan State					3	3			1															7
Minnesota					1											1				1				3
Mississippi																								0
Mississippi State									1															1
Missouri						1																		1
Nebraska					1												1				1			3
New Hampshire																				1				1
New Mexico																								0
New School for Social Research																1								1
New York			1		1					1						1								4
North Carolina					1		1		1															3
Northern Colorado																								0
Northwestern															1	1								2
Notre Dame																1	1							2

PRIMARY DISSERTATIONS ON JAPAN 1975 - 1977
BY INSTITUTION AND ACADEMIC SUBJECT

(continued - page 3)

INSTITUTION	Anthropology	Architecture	Art & Art History	Demography	Economics	Education	Geography	Health	History	Language	Law	Library Sci.	Literature	Mass Media	Music	Philosophy/Relig.	Politics/Gov't	Psychology	Science	Sociology	Speech	Western Literature	Others	GRAND TOTAL
Nova						1																		1
Ohio																								0
Ohio State										1														1
Oklahoma																								0
Oklahoma State																								0
Oregon	1																1			1				3
Oregon State																								0
Pennsylvania									2															2
Pennsylvania State						1																		1
Pittsburgh	4			1					1								1							7
Princeton									5								2							7
Rice																	1							1
Rutgers									1								1			1				3
Santa Clara																								0
Southern California										1			1											2
Southern Illinois						1											2							3
Stanford			1		2				2				1			1	2							9
SUNY at Binghamton																								0
SUNY at Buffalo																				1				1
Syracuse									1															1
Temple																3								3
Tennessee																	1							1
Texas	1					1			2	1			2											7
Texas A&M					1																			1
Texas Christian																								0
Tulane																								0
United States International																								0
Utah					2																			2
Utah State																								0
Vanderbilt																								0
Virginia																								0
Virginia Polytechnic Institute																								0
University of Washington			2		1	1	1				1		2							1				9
Washington University									2				1				1							4
Washington State																								0
Wayne State						1																		1
Wesleyan															2									2
Wisconsin					1				1	1					1		2			1				7
Wright Institute																								0
Yale									2	1							2	1						6
GRAND TOTAL	14	1	10	2	40	17	4	1	55	17	2	0	23	1	4	2	28	34	2	3	14	1	3	0	276

SECONDARY DISSERTATIONS ON JAPAN 1975 - 1977

BY INSTITUTION AND ACADEMIC SUBJECT

INSTITUTION	Anthropology	Architecture	Art & Art History	Demography	Economics	Education	Geography	Health	History	Language	Law	Library Sci.	Literature	Mass Media	Music	Philosophy/Relig.	Politics/Gov't	Psychology	Science	Sociology	Speech	Western Literature	Others	GRAND TOTAL
Adelphi																		1						1
Alabama						1																		1
American					1				2								1							4
Arizona	1																1							2
Ball State					1				1					1										3
Baylor																								0
Boston College																								0
Boston University			1										1											2
Brandeis							1																	1
Brigham Young						1			1															2
Brown										1														1
Bryn Mawr																								0
California (Berkeley)	1				2		1	2	1							1	1		2					11
California (Davis)	1																	1						2
California (Irvine)				1					1															2
California (Los Angeles)				2	2		1		1										4					10
California (Riverside)																			2					2
California (San Diego)				1															1					2
California (Santa Barbara)																								0
Cal School Psychology (L.A.)																		1						1
Cal School Psychology (S.F.)																		1						1
Carnegie-Mellon				1	2																			3
Case Western Reserve								1																1
Catholic Univ. of America																								0
Chicago				1					2											2				5
Cincinnati																								0
City University of New York																1	1							2
Claremont						1			1							1								3
Colorado																	2	1						3
Columbia			1	1					3							1	2							8
Columbia (Teachers College)						2																		2
Connecticut									1															1
Cornell									1															1
Denver				1																				1
Drew																								0
Duke																								0
Florida				1			1																	2
Florida State						1			1															2

BY INSTITUTION AND ACADEMIC SUBJECT

(continued - page 2)

INSTITUTION	Anthropology	Architecture	Art & Art History	Demography	Economics	Education	Geography	Health	History	Language	Law	Library Sci.	Literature	Mass Media	Music	Philosophy/Relig.	Politics/Gov't	Psychology	Science	Sociology	Speech	Western Literature	Others	GRAND TOTAL
Fordham																								0
Fuller Theological Seminary																								0
George Washington					1				1															2
Georgetown									3															3
Georgia			1						1								1							3
Graduate Theological Union																								0
Harvard					1				1							1	1							4
Hawaii		1			1					1							4	2		3		1	1	14
Houston						1																		1
Idaho									1															1
Illinois					3				2											1				6
Illinois Institute Technology																								0
Indiana					1	1			1			1		1						1				6
Iowa						1								2		1								4
Johns Hopkins																								0
Johns Hopkins (SAIS)																	1							1
Kansas									1									1						2
Kansas State					1																			1
Kentucky									2															2
Louisiana State																				1				1
Loyola University of Chicago						1																		1
Marquette						2																		2
Maryland					2	2			1			1												6
Massachusetts						1				1							1							3
M.I.T.																	1							1
University of Miami																		1						1
Michigan					1	1			1	2										1		1		7
Michigan State		1				2			1						1					1				6
Minnesota					2	1			1				1											5
Mississippi					1												2							3
Mississippi State																								0
Missouri									1															1
Nebraska																								0
New Hampshire																								0
New Mexico									2														1	3
New School for Social Research	1																1							2
New York					1				1				1	1								2		6
North Carolina																				1				1
Northern Colorado						2																		2
Northwestern																					1			1
Notre Dame																								0

SECONDARY DISSERTATIONS ON JAPAN 1975 - 1977
BY INSTITUTION AND ACADEMIC SUBJECT

(continued - page 3)

	Anthropology	Architecture	Art & Art History	Demography	Economics	Education	Geography	Health	History	Language	Law	Library Sci.	Literature	Mass Media	Music	Philosophy/Relig.	Politics/Gov't	Psychology	Science	Sociology	Speech	Western Literature	Others	GRAND TOTAL
Nova																								0
Ohio														1										1
Ohio State					1	2			1			1					1					1		7
Oklahoma																	1		1					2
Oklahoma State					1																			1
Oregon					1				1					1							1			4
Oregon State						1													1					2
Pennsylvania				1					4															5
Pennsylvania State					1																			1
Pittsburgh					2												1							3
Princeton																								0
Rice																								0
Rutgers																	1							1
Santa Clara					1																			1
Southern California					2	5		1									2				1			11
Southern Illinois						1																1		2
Stanford					2	2						2	1				2			1				10
SUNY at Binghamton									1													1		2
SUNY at Buffalo						1								2										3
Syracuse																	2							2
Temple						1			1															2
Tennessee					1	2																		3
Texas	1								2				1	1						1		1		7
Texas A&M									1									1						2
Texas Christian									1													1		2
Tulane					2																	1		3
United States International																		3						3
Utah																						1		1
Utah State																				1				1
Vanderbilt					1															1				2
Virginia					1				1													1		3
Virginia Polytechnic Institute					1																			1
University of Washington	2								2												1			5
Washington University																1								1
Washington State						1			1															2
Wayne State						1																		1
Wesleyan																								0
Wisconsin					1				1					1			1					2		6
Wright Institute																		2						2
Yale																1								1
GRAND TOTAL	8	1	3	1	44	44	1	5	55	6	0	2	6	12	2	5	29	18	4	2	4	14	2	290

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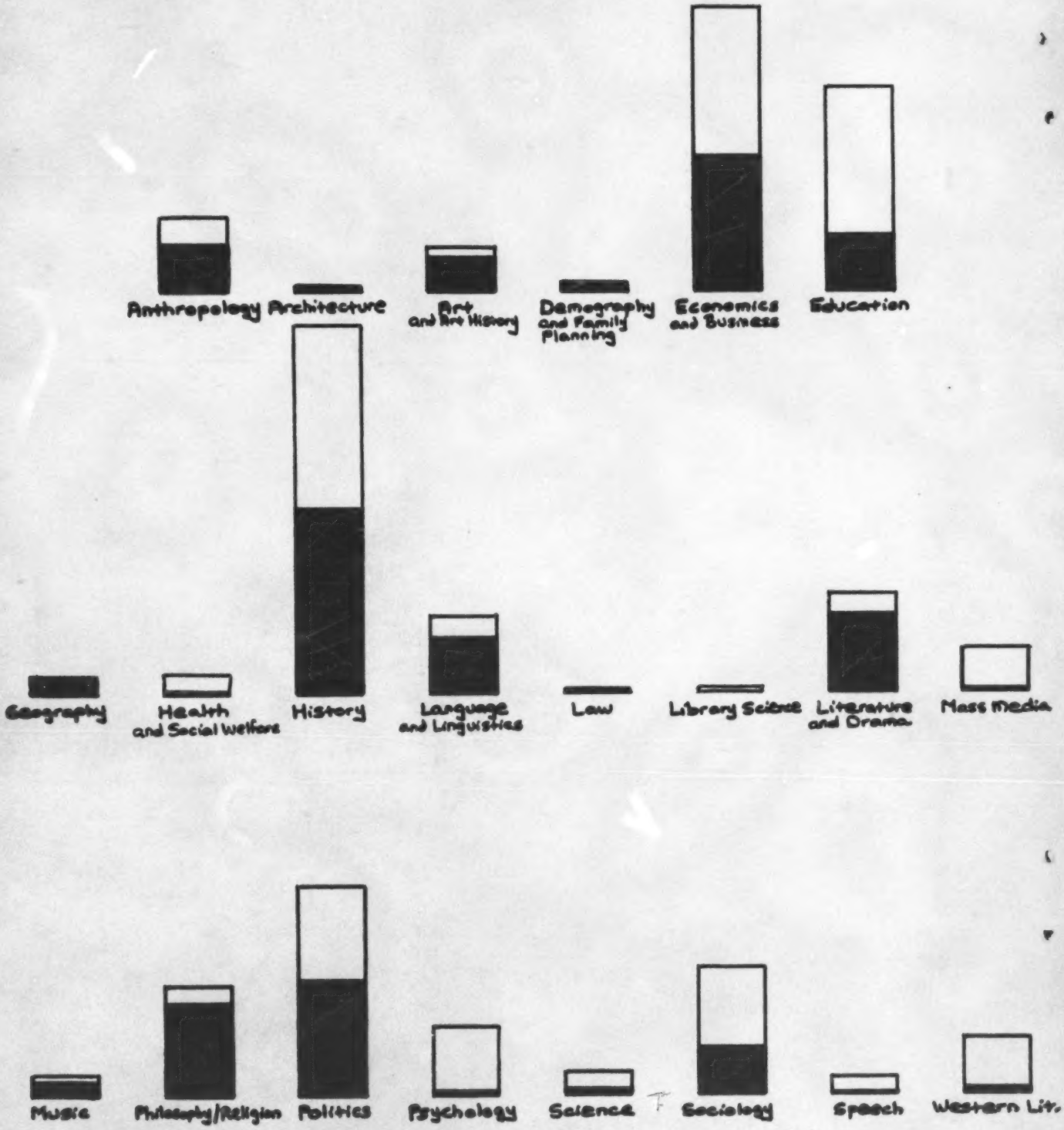
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DISSERTATIONS ON JAPAN 1975-1977

BY ACADEMIC SUBJECT

-- A VISUAL COMPARISON --



KEY: *Colored* areas represent PRIMARY dissertations
Blank areas represent SECONDARY dissertations

■ = five dissertations

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DISSERTATIONS ON JAPAN 1975 - 1977
BY INSTITUTION AND THE AUTHOR'S BACKGROUND

KEY

UUU - Americans (excluding issei, nisei and sansei, but including a few Europeans)
NNN - Nisei and sansei [Japanese Americans]
JJJ - Japanese (including issei)
AAA - Other Asians (including Middle Easterners)

INSTITUTION	PRIMARY DISSERTATIONS					SECONDARY DISSERTATIONS					GRAND
	UUU	NNN	JJJ	AAA	TOTAL	UUU	NNN	JJJ	AAA	TOTAL	TOTAL
Adelphi						1				1	1
Alabama						1				1	1
American			1	1	2	2			2	4	6
Arizona	3				3	2				2	5
Ball State						2			1	3	3
Baylor			1		1						1
Boston College	1				1						1
Boston University	2			1	3	2				2	5
Brandeis							1			1	1
Brigham Young						1			1	2	2
Brown	1				1	1				1	2
Bryn Mawr			1		1						1
California (Berkeley)	6		2		8	9		1	1	11	19
California (Davis)			2	1	3	1			1	2	5
California (Irvine)	2				2	2				2	4
California (Los Angeles)	4		3		7	7			3	10	17
California (Riverside)						2				2	2
California (San Diego)			1		1	1		1		2	3
California (Santa Barbara)	1				1						1
Cal School Psych (Los Angeles)								1		1	1
Cal School Psych (San Francisco)						1				1	1
Carnegie-Mellon						3				3	3
Case Western Reserve						1				1	1
Catholic University of America	1			1	2						2
Chicago	5		2	1	8	4			1	5	13
Cincinnati				1	2						2
City University of New York	1				1	2				2	3
Claremont	6		4		10	2		1		3	13
Colorado	1	1			2	1	1		1	3	5
Columbia	7		1		8	6			2	8	16
Columbia (Teachers College)						2				2	2
Connecticut	1				1	1				1	2
Cornell	1		1		2	1				1	3
Denver						1				1	1
Drew			1		1						1
Duke	1				1						1
Florida						1			1	2	2
Florida State	3				3	2				2	5
Fordham	2				2						2
Fuller Theological Seminary			1		1						1

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DISSERTATIONS ON JAPAN 1975 - 1977
BY INSTITUTION AND THE AUTHOR'S BACKGROUND

(Continued - Page 2)

INSTITUTION	PRIMARY DISSERTATIONS					SECONDARY DISSERTATIONS					GRAND
	UUU	NNN	JJJ	AAA	TOTAL	UUU	NNN	JJJ	AAA	TOTAL	TOTAL
George Washington						1			1	2	2
Georgetown	1		1		2	3				3	5
Georgia			1		1	1			2	3	4
Graduate Theological Union	1		2		3						3
Harvard	17	1	1	1	20	3			1	4	24
Hawaii	3	1	6	3	13	11	1		2	14	27
Houston						1				1	1
Idaho						1				1	1
Illinois	3		2		5	5			1	6	11
Illinois Institute Technology			1		1						1
Indiana	6			2	8	5			1	6	14
Iowa			1		1	4				4	5
Johns Hopkins	1		1		2						2
Johns Hopkins (SAIS)						1				1	1
Kansas	1		2		3	2				2	5
Kansas State						1				1	1
Kentucky						2				2	2
Louisiana State									1	1	1
Loyola University of Chicago							1			1	1
Marquette						2				2	2
Maryland				1	1	6				6	7
Massachusetts			1	1	2	3				3	5
M.I.T.			2		2	1				1	3
University of Miami						1				1	1
Michigan	14	1	3	2	20	6		1		7	27
Michigan State	5		2		7	5			1	6	13
Minnesota	1		1	1	3	2			3	5	8
Mississippi						1			2	3	3
Mississippi State	1				1						1
Missouri		1			1	1				1	2
Nebraska	1			2	3						3
New Hampshire			1		1						1
New Mexico						2			1	3	3
New School for Social Research	1				1	2				2	3
New York	1		2	1	4	5			1	6	10
North Carolina	3				3	1				1	4
Northern Colorado						2				2	2
Northwestern	1			1	2	1				1	3
Notre Dame	1	1			2						2
Nova	1				1						1
Ohio			1		1	1				1	2
Ohio State			1		1	6			1	7	8
Oklahoma						1			1	2	2
Oklahoma State									1	1	1

KEY: UUU - Americans; NNN - Nisei & sansei; JJJ - Japanese; AAA - Other Asians

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DISSERTATIONS ON JAPAN 1975 - 1977
BY INSTITUTION AND THE AUTHOR'S BACKGROUND

(Continued - Page 3)

INSTITUTION	PRIMARY DISSERTATIONS					SECONDARY DISSERTATIONS					GRAND
	UUU	NNN	JJJ	AAA	TOTAL	UUU	NNN	JJJ	AAA	TOTAL	TOTAL
Oregon	2			1	3	3			1	4	7
Oregon State						2				2	2
Pennsylvania	1		1		2	5				5	7
Pennsylvania State			1		1	1				1	2
Pittsburgh	5	1	1		7	1			2	3	10
Princeton	5	1		1	7						7
Rice			1		1						1
Rutgers	2		1		3	1				1	4
Santa Clara						1				1	1
Southern California	1		1		2	5	2		4	11	13
Southern Illinois			1	2	3	2				2	5
Stanford	7		1	1	9	8		1	1	10	19
SUNY at Binghamton						1			1	2	2
SUNY at Buffalo				1	1	2			1	3	4
Syracuse			1		1	2				2	3
Temple	2			1	3	1		1		2	5
Tennessee			1		1	1			2	3	4
Texas	2	1	4		7	6			1	7	14
Texas A & M				1	1	2				2	3
Texas Christian						2				2	2
Tulane						3				3	3
United States International						2		1		3	3
Utah			1	1	2		1			1	3
Utah State						1				1	1
Vanderbilt						1			1	2	2
Virginia						3				3	3
Virginia Polytechnic Institute						1				1	1
University of Washington	4	2	2	1	9	4	1			5	14
Washington University	2		1	1	4	1				1	5
Washington State						2				2	2
Wayne State			1		1	1				1	2
Wesleyan	2				2						2
Wisconsin	5		2		7	5			1	6	13
Wright Institute						2				2	2
Yale	6				6	1				1	7
GRAND TOTAL	159	11	74	32	276	225	8	8	49	290	566

KEY: UUU - Americans; NNN - Nisei & sansei; JJJ - Japanese; AAA - Other Asians

THE NUMBER OF

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DISSERTATIONS ON JAPAN 1975 - 1977

BY ACADEMIC SUBJECT AND THE AUTHOR'S BACKGROUND

KEY

UUU - Americans (excluding issei, nisei and sansei, but including a few Europeans)
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JJJ - Japanese (including issei)
AAA - Other Asians (including Middle Easterners)

ACADEMIC SUBJECT	PRIMARY DISSERTATIONS					SECONDARY DISSERTATIONS					GRAND
	UUU	NNN	JJJ	AAA	TOTAL	UUU	NNN	JJJ	AAA	TOTAL	TOTAL
Anthropology	9	1	4		14	6	1		1	8	22
Architecture			1		1	1				1	2
Art and Art History	9			1	10	2			1	3	13
Demography and Family Planning	2				2	1				1	3
Economics and Business	10	2	16	12	40	26	1		17	44	84
Education	9	1	6	1	17	35	1	3	5	44	61
Geography	1	1	2		4				1	1	5
Health and Social Welfare			1		1	2	2		1	5	6
History	44	2	6	3	55	47			8	55	110
Language and Linguistics	3	1	13		17	5	1			6	23
Law	1			1	2					--	2
Library Science					--	2				2	2
Literature and Drama	19		4		23	5			1	6	29
Mass Media	1				1	9			3	12	13
Music	3			1	4	2				2	6
Philosophy and Religion	19	1	6	2	28	5				5	33
Politics and Government	20	1	5	8	34	22		1	6	29	63
Psychology & Social Psychology			2		2	14	1	2	1	18	20
Science and Engineering	1		1	1	3	2			2	4	7
Sociology	7	1	5	1	14	21		2	1	24	38
Speech	1				1	4				4	5
Western Literature and Japan			2	1	3	12	1		1	14	17
Others					--	2				2	2
GRAND TOTAL	159	11	74	32	276	225	8	8	49	290	566

THE PERCENTAGE OF

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DISSERTATIONS ON JAPAN 1975 -1977

BY ACADEMIC SUBJECT AND THE AUTHOR'S BACKGROUND

KEY

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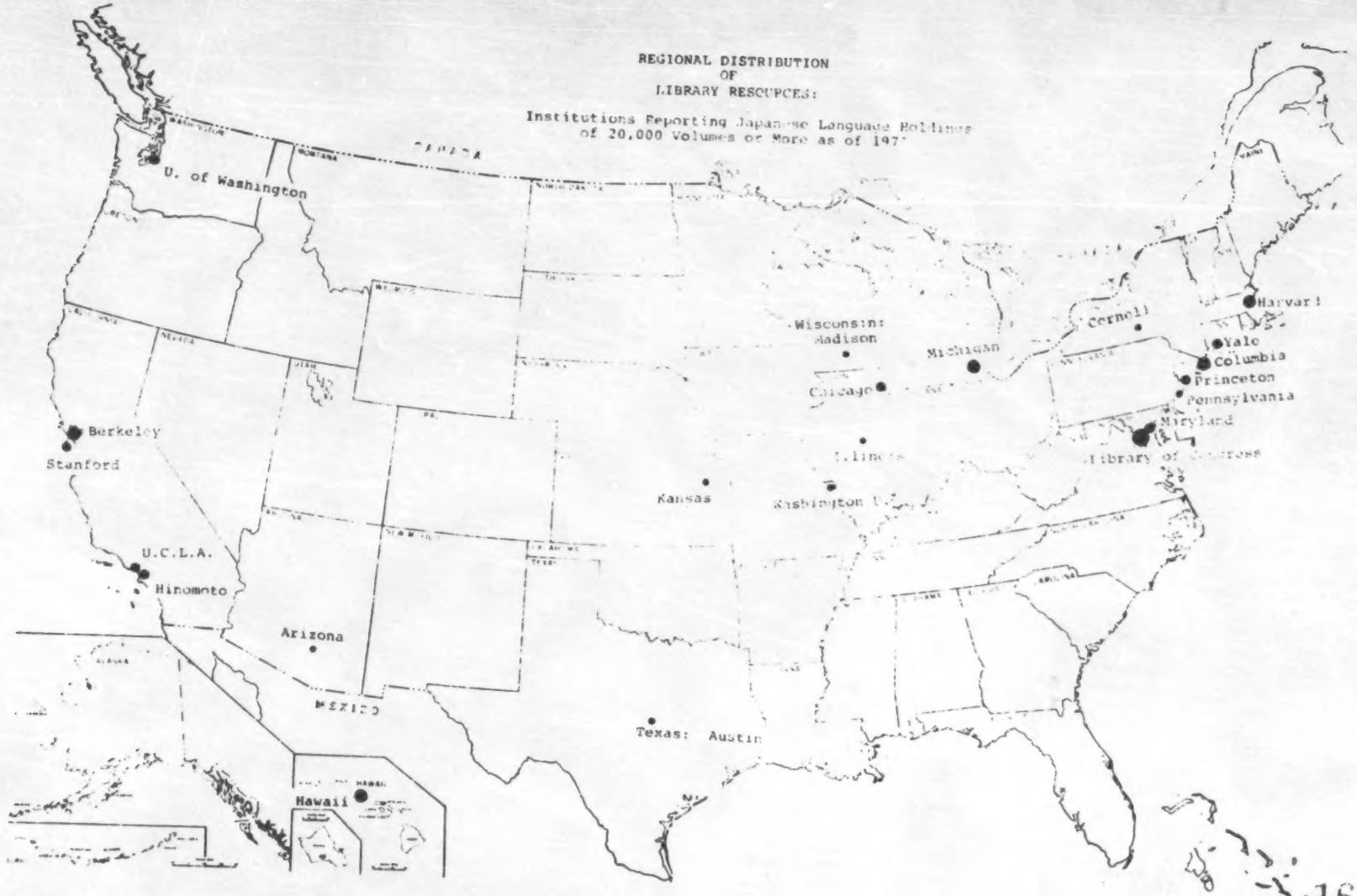
NNN - Nisei and sansei [Japanese Americans]
JJJ - Japanese (including issei)
AAA - Other Asians (including Middle Easterners)

ACADEMIC SUBJECT	PRIMARY DISSERTATIONS					SECONDARY DISSERTATIONS					TOTAL NUMBER of THESES
	UUU	NNN	JJJ	AAA	TOTAL	UUU	NNN	JJJ	AAA	TOTAL	
Anthropology	64%	7%	29%		100%	75%	13%		13%	100%	22
Architecture			100%		100%	100%				100%	2
Art and Art History	90%			10%	100%	67%			33%	100%	13
Demography and Family Planning	100%				100%	100%				100%	3
Economics and Business	25%	5%	40%	30%	100%	59%	2%		39%	100%	84
Education	53%	6%	35%	6%	100%	80%	2%	7%	11%	100%	61
Geography	25%	25%	50%		100%				100%	100%	5
Health and Social Welfare			100%		100%	40%	40%		20%	100%	6
History	80%	4%	11%	5%	100%	85%			15%	100%	110
Language and Linguistics	18%	6%	76%		100%	83%	17%			100%	23
Law	50%			50%	100%					--	2
Library Science					--	100%				100%	2
Literature and Drama	83%		17%		100%	83%			17%	100%	29
Mass Media	100%				100%	75%			25%	100%	13
Music	75%			25%	100%	100%				100%	6
Philosophy and Religion	68%	4%	21%	7%	100%	100%				100%	33
Politics and Government	59%	3%	15%	23%	100%	76%		3%	21%	100%	63
Psychology & Social Psychology			100%		100%	77%	6%	11%	6%	100%	20
Science and Engineering	33%		33%	33%	100%	50%			50%	100%	7
Sociology	50%	7%	36%	7%	100%	88%		8%	4%	100%	38
Speech	100%				100%	100%				100%	5
Western Literature and Japan			67%	33%	100%	86%	7%		7%	100%	17
Others					--	100%				100%	2
GRAND TOTAL	58%	4%	27%	11%	100%	77%	3%	3%	17%	100%	566



Source: Elizabeth and Joseph Massey. *CULCON Report on Japanese Studies at Colleges and Universities in the United States in the Mid-70s*. New York, 1977. (Based on T. H. Tsien, "Current Status of East Asian Collections in American Libraries: A Preliminary Report for 1974/75". *CEAL Newsletter*, March 1976.)

APPENDIX III

WORKSHOP FOR JAPANESE COLLECTION LIBRARIANS IN AMERICAN RESEARCH LIBRARIES

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Toshiyuki Aoki
Harvard-Yenching Library
Harvard University
2 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Eugene Carvalho
Librarian, East Asia Library
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas 66045

Paul P.W. Cheng
East Asia Librarian
Cornell University Libraries
Ithaca, New York 14853

Teruko Chin
Japan Librarian
East Asia Library
University of Washington Libraries
Seattle, Washington 98195

Naomi Fukuda
Japanese Curator, Asia Library
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109

J. Dennis Hyde
Assistant Director
for Collection Development
University of Pennsylvania Library
3420 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19174

Marius B. Jansen
East Asian Studies
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Hideo Kaneko
Curator, East Asian Collection
Yale University Library
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Ik-Sam Kim
Oriental Library
The University Library
University of California
Los Angeles, California 90024

Soowon Y. Kim
Head, Japanese & Korean Section
Gest Oriental Library and
East Asian Collecton
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Kevin F. Lin
Asian Collection
ACA 29
University of Texas Library
Austin, Texas 78712

Louis E. Martin
Librarian of Harvard College
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Shizue Matsuda
Librarian for East Asian Studies
The University Libraries
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Masato Matsui
Asia Collection
University of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Mary J. McWhorter
Oriental Studies Librarian
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Emiko M. Moffitt
Deputy Curator
East Asian Collection
Hoover Institution
Stanford, California 94305

Robert G. Sewell
Far Eastern Library
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Frank Joseph Shulman
Director, East Asian Collection
McKeldin Library
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742

Kenneth K. Tanaka
Japanese Librarian
Far Eastern Library
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Ryoko Toyama
Bibliographer/Cataloger for
the Orientalia Division
The Library
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon 97403

Ernest J. Tsai
East Asian Library
Washington University
St. Louis, Missouri 63130

Warren Tsuneishi
Chief, Orientalia Division
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

Chester Wang
East Asian Studies Bibliographer
University of Wisconsin Libraries
728 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Sheh Wong
Head, East Asian Library
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Eugene W. Wu
Librarian, Harvard-Yenching Library
Harvard University
2 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Philip Yampolsky
Librarian, East Asian Library
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027

Eiji Yutani
Japanese Bibliographer
East Asiatic Library
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720